# The Chicago Tribune.

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## WASHINGTON.

**The Georgia Bill Postponed in the Senate for One Week.**

**Message from the President Relative to the Coast Fisheries.**

**The Glass Dealers Cry for Further Protection.**

**Formal Charges Preferred Against General Howard.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE GEORGIA BILL POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 6.—The Georgia bill got shoved aside in the Senate, to-day, the vote on laying it over being 32 to 22. This action rather took Governor Bullock and his friends by surprise. What will become of the measure no one can tell. There is considerable talk about following the course indicated yesterday by Senator Carpenter, viz., to keep Georgia on probation a while longer. Bullock and his friends represent that outrages of all sorts prevail in the State, and the proposition is to take them at their word, and let things remain under charge of the military for some time, giving the President power to declare martial law down there at will.

CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL HOWARD.

Fernando Wood rose to a personal explanation in the House to-day, and, after reading a letter from General Howard, taking issue with some statements he (Wood) had made in a speech upon the Bureau of Education bill last week, presented sixteen specific charges of irregularities, which, he claimed, had been committed in the disbursement of funds of the Freedmen's Bureau; also, he asked that in justice to General Howard and to himself, the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs should be instructed to investigate the charges. He said that he chose that committee because there was no Democrat upon it. The matter caused a great deal of excitement, and General Howard was warmly defended by Mr. Peters, of Maine, Dawes, and Butler. At first, stout opposition was made to entertaining Wood's motion, but finally General Howard's friends claimed that no objection should be interposed, as, after a member had made such direct charges, it was simple justice to all concerned to have them fully investigated. On motion of Mr. Dawes, the Committee on Education and Labor was directed to send for persons and papers and proceed with the examination.

MAYOR BOWEN'S CASE.

The *Chronicle* this morning pretends to have the authority of the President for a sweeping denial of the statements concerning Mayor Bowen, alluded to in the despatches last night. Not only is it true that Bowen has attempted to secure such action from the President and heads of some of the departments as would assist him in his contest with one wing of the Republican party here, but it is also true that the statement the President did authorize was widely different from the one published, and was deliberately tortured by the *Chronicle* and Bowen into a shape to suit their own ends.

FIGHT OVER THE BOSTON MARSHALSHIP.

There has been a good deal of a rumpus here for three or four days about the United States Marshalship for Massachusetts. Phelps, who is Pension Agent at Boston, is writing the life of Sumner, and wanted to be Marshal, which place Sumner was quite willing he should have. Then Butler had a friend whom he wanted to get into the Pension agency, so Sumner and Butler went to work to get the change made. The Attorney General and Secretary of the Interior interposed and blocked the game. Letters and telegrams protesting against it have been pouring in yesterday and to-day, and the general understanding to-night is that Sumner and Butler have failed.

THE INJURED WHITTEMORE.

South Carolina papers show that Whittemore is earnestly canvassing his district for a return to Congress. He is speaking about three times per week, and explaining the sale of his cadetship to the colored people as a thing about which he has been very unjustly treated. Several speakers are in the field against him. The Governor of the State has not yet ordered a new election.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Peace Conference between Spain, on the one hand, and Chili, Peru, and Bolivia, on the other, will meet here about the end of this month. Our government is to act as mediator in the matter.

THE GLASS DEALERS.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day heard a delegation of glass dealers from New Jersey, who desire more protection than the committee agreed upon. A delegation from Pittsburgh, in the same interest, are expected to-morrow to help the New Jersey people in the matter.

THE COLORED PEOPLE'S JUBILEE.

The colored people of this District, at a mass convention, have decided to have a general celebration on the 19th instant, for this vicinity, of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. All organized societies of colored men in Baltimore and Alexandria are expected to participate.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

An immense crowd assembled about Masonic Temple to-night, to attend the meeting in memory of General Thomas. Only a small part could be accommodated, although the hall is a large one. General Schenck presided, and General Logan made an excellent and feeling oration. The preparations and exercises were of a character to reflect much credit upon the Grand Army of the Republic, under whose auspices they were conducted.

PENSION RELINQUISHED.

Judson Williams, a private soldier residing at Lancaster, Indiana, has written a letter to Commissioner Van Aernam, returning his certificate of pension, saying that he wanted to contribute something to the payment of the national debt, and could best do it by having his name stricken from the pension roll.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The following nomination was sent in to-day: Jos. F. Root, of Kansas, Minister Resident at the Hague.

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL THOMAS.

The Congressional Committee to attend the funeral of General Thomas leave Washington to-morrow evening. The President, General Sherman and others take the noon train.

KANSAS REVENUE ASSESSMENTS.

A report from Supervisor Marr, of Kansas, shows the assessments for February, 1870, are 93 per cent over last February.

VIRGINIA.

The Virginia Delegation were at the Executive Mansion, to-day, conferring with the President relative to appointments in that State.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, is here at the instance of the Senate Foreign Committee, to explain his views relative to the propriety of a new exploration to the North pole.

SAN DOMINGO.

The President, in reply to the House resolution, enclosed to that body to-day a communication from the Secretary of State, saying it is incompatible with the public interests to furnish certain information connected with the San Domingo treaty pending in executive session of the Senate.

INCOME RETURNS.

Commissioner Delano has forbidden the publication of annual lists of assessments of income returns.

THE COAST FISHERIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The following message was sent to the House to-day by the President:

"In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th of March, relating to the fisheries in British waters, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State and papers which accompany it, and I have to state that the commanding officer of the naval steamer ordered to the fishing grounds will be instructed to give his attention, should circumstances require it, to cases which may arise under any change which may be made in the British laws affecting the fisheries in British jurisdiction, preventing, so far as it may be in his power, infractions by citizens of the United States of the first article of treaty between the United States and Great Britain of 1818, and of the laws in force relative to fisheries within the British jurisdiction, or any illegal interference with the pursuits of fishermen of the United States.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1870.

ADDITIONAL NOMINATION.

The following nomination was sent to the Senate this afternoon: Hugh L. Bond, of Missouri, Judge of the Fourth Judicial District Circuit; *vice* George A. Pearce withdrawn.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Consuls—Jas. R. Wheeler, of Massachusetts, at Kingston; J. R. Gould, of Maine, at Birmingham; J. B. Kerr, of Missouri, at Scio; Benj. F. Merton, of Rhode Island, at Colonia Uruguay; C. W. Kiesler, of D. C., at Verviers; D. H. Batchelder, of New Hampshire, at Londonderry.

Miscellaneous—Moses Hallett, Chief Justice of Colorado Territory; M. T. Patrick, Marshal of Utah; John E. George, Postmaster at Lebanon, Penn.

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL THOMAS.

Senator Cattell, wishing to speak on the Income bill, has been excused from accompanying the committee to Troy to attend the funeral of General Thomas, and Senator Fenton has been appointed in his stead. The President on his return will stop a day in Philadelphia.

BUTLER ON SAN DOMINGO.

Ben. Butler has prepared a proposition for the annexation of San Domingo, which he proposes to offer in the House and put through under the previous question. Butler says there may be some job in San Domingo, but he wants the island job or no job.

### FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

BILLS REPORTED.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Mr. HOWARD reported adversely a bill annulling certain acts of the Wyoming Legislature relative to the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. TURNER reported a substitute for the bill relating to appeals from Consular courts.

HARBOR BILL.

Mr. SPRAGUE introduced a bill granting land to aid in the improvement of the harbor of Duluth, Lake Superior.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill was considered, during the morning hour, in Committee of the Whole. Amendments from the Appropriation Committee were adopted appropriating $100,000 to the fund for sick and disabled seamen; omitting the appropriation of $50,000 for the Baltimore Custom House; increasing that for the New York Post Office from $600,000 to $800,000; that for the Boston Post Office from $300,000 to $500,000, and that for the Branch Mint at San Francisco, from $100,000 to $150,000; giving the Delaware Indians $30,000 for stock stolen from them by whites; $30,000 for contingencies of the army; $40,000 for the army recruiting service; $20,000 for continuing work on the Marine Hospital at Chicago.

Various other amendments were adopted involving an aggregate increase of $[illegible].

The bill then came before the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN argued that the appropriations for furniture for public buildings were excessive, and moved a reduction of that for the Springfield, Ill., Court House, which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, $10,000 was added for the necessary food for various tribes of Sioux in Dakota.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and passed.

THE INCOME TAX BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the Income Tax bill. Not agreed to—yeas, 20; nays, 27.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Georgia bill coming up in order, it was postponed, and made the special order for Tuesday next, [illegible] Senators absent at the funeral of General Thomas might be present at the vote.

At [illegible] the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

and shareholders' shares of National Banks, subject to state taxation. Referred to the Committee on Banks.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

On motion of Mr. STEVENSON, the Secretary of War was asked for information as to the condition of the works on the Louisville and Portland Canal.

ELECTION CASE.

Mr. McCRARY, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill removing disabilities from F. E. Shober, Congressman-elect from the Sixth District of North Carolina, and permitting him to be sworn, which passed.

CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL HOWARD.

Mr. WOOD, rising to a personal explanation, had read a letter from General Howard, complaining of a remark of his, that the General had grown rich from the Freedmen's Bureau, and challenging investigation. He charged that Howard had been guilty of dereliction of duty on the following points:

1. That he had taken from the appropriations made for, and receipts of the bureau, more than $500,000, improperly, and without authority of law, for the Howard University, Hospital, and land.

2. That portions of the land alleged to have been sold for the benefit of the Howard University were disposed of improperly, to members of his own family and officers of his staff.

3. That bonds issued in aid of the First Congregational Church, in the city of Washington, were taken for a portion of this land, which have not yet been redeemed or paid, or been returned in his official accounts as such.

4. That the University building and hospital were built of patent brick furnished by the American Building Block Company, of which General Howard, Charles Howard, General E. L. Whittlesey, and E. W. Alvord, all attached to the Bureau, were interested as stockholders.

5. That the specifications for the construction of these buildings provided that the material used in their erection should be taken from brick made by this company, thus preventing competition and securing the use of that brick and no other for that purpose.

6. That the brick so used was unfit and nearly worthless, part of the building having fallen down in consequence, and other parts having been repaired and rebuilt at an expense of $45,000.

7. That by his consent, and with his knowledge, lumber belonging to the government was used by this company, and appropriated to its own benefit, being resold to its employes.

8. That he pays rent to the Howard University from funds of the bureau, for the privilege of headquarters.

9. That he draws three salaries, viz.: One as Brigadier General in the United States Army; another as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau; and third, as head of the Howard University.

10. That he has paid from the funds of the bureau over $40,000 for the construction of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, taking church bonds in return, which he has either returned in the accounts as cash on hand or sent south for purposes of the bureau.

11. That he has advanced a large sum from the funds of the bureau to the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, taking their bonds in payment, which have been sent to Tennessee to help freedmen's schools in that State.

12. That he caused or knowingly allowed lands in this city, owned by an officer of the bureau, to be transferred to the freedmen's school in North Carolina, the officer taking the money appropriated for the school, thus perpetrating a fraud both upon the government and the freedmen.

13. That he was interested in the purchase of a farm of about 300 acres, near the Lunatic Asylum in this county, for which the public funds and other property of the government were used. Buildings were erected thereon, built of lumber belonging to the government, and then let or sold to freedmen at exorbitant prices; that he and his brother, Charles Howard, were personally interested in this transaction as a private pecuniary speculation.

14. He has discharged the duties of Commissioner of the Bureau with extravagance and negligence, and in the interests of himself, and family, and friends.

15. He is in favor of the ring known as the "Freedmen's Bureau ring," with connections and influences with the Freedmen's Savings Bank, and freedmen's schools of the South, and the political machinery of a party in the Southern States, and whose practice has been to devote the official authority and power of the bureau to personal and political profit.

In conclusion, Mr. WOOD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs to examine and report whether General Howard has managed the funds entrusted to him as Commissioner with integrity, and whether all the money appropriated for and received by the bureau has not been diverted to other purposes than those directed by law, with authority to send for persons and papers.

Mr. MAYNARD raised a question of order whether unanimous consent to make a personal explanation extended to the permission to offer resolutions.

The SPEAKER replied that it did not.

Mr. MAYNARD objected to the resolution being offered.

Mr. WOOD said he selected for the investigation a committee composed entirely of Republicans, and he doubted whether the gentleman from Tennessee would take the personal and political responsibility of keeping out the resolution.

Mr. MAYNARD said he would take that responsibility to do what he considered his duty.

Mr. WOOD. I have made my statement, and offered my resolution, and the majority of the House may take the responsibility and the consequences.

The SPEAKER. The resolution is not before the House.

Mr. DAWES remarked that after the statement made by the gentleman from New York he thought the matter should be referred to the committee for investigation, and moved a resolution for that purpose.

Mr. PETERS hoped there would be no objection to that. As a representative of the State that was proud of the name of General Howard, he hoped those charges, in which there was no truth whatever, would be fully investigated.

Mr. DAWES said when he made the motion he was animated by the same motive expressed by the gentleman from Maine. He had the fullest confidence in the integrity of General Howard, and thought it due him and the country that such statements, made by a member of the House, be fully investigated. The gentleman (Wood) in presenting the charges against General Howard, made himself responsible for them. He trusted the investigation would be made, and if General Howard was guilty the House would deal properly with him; but, if the gentleman from New York had allowed himself to be made a vehicle for unfounded, malicious and treacherous slander, the House would deal with him.

Mr. WOOD said he was willing to take the personal responsibility of any charge he made, and he hoped when the House had considered the investigation of General Howard it would turn its attention to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler), and investigate him also.

After further discussion by Messrs. SCHENCK, SHANKS, DAWES, COX, PETERS, and HALE, the resolution offered by Mr. Dawes was adopted.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House refused to take up the business on the Speaker's table by a vote of 67 to [illegible], so as soon as possible, to bring up the resolutions relative to Cuba, went into committee on the tariff.

Amendments were offered advancing and reducing the tax on cordials, but rejected, and the tariff thereon remains at $1 per gallon, as reported in the bill.

The clauses in reference to bay rum and coloring for brandy were passed, without amendment.

The clause on mineral or medicinal water was amended by the addition of a proviso that such water, the product of springs within five miles of the United States boundary, be imported free of duty.

The next clause that was brought up was that of taxing cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, $3 per pound, and 25 cents per cent ad valorem.

After discussion an amendment offered by Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, making the duty $2.50 per pound was agreed to—81 to 56.

Pending the amendment offered by Mr. STRONG, to make the duty $3 per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

## NEW YORK.

**A Full Jury Obtained in the McFarland Case.**

**The City Charter Bill Signed by Governor Hoffman.**

**Trouble Among the Woman's Rights Champions.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The witnesses to prove the assassination of Richardson by McFarland will be called to-morrow, and also witnesses to prove the repeated threats by the prisoner during the past two years. The defence had over one hundred commissions issued to collect testimony for McFarland. Several commissions were sent to Ireland to ascertain the condition of his family, and it is understood they will rely considerably on the fact that one of his grandfathers died in a lunatic asylum.

ANOTHER RAILROAD WAR IN PROSPECT.

There are rumors of a disagreement among the agents of the principal railroad lines westward, and probable reduction of freight and passenger rates during the summer months. The Erie and other railway companies, are making arrangements for cheap excursions to Kansas and Nebraska, and negotiations are progressing for reduced rates on excursions to San Francisco.

WALL STREET.

The money market was easier than yesterday, with business on call at 5 to 6 cents.

The gold market was fairly active, and stocks were strong, with small transactions. The aggregate of gold clearings to-day was less than thirty millions.

BLATCHFORD AND CALDWELL.

The cases of Blatchford and Caldwell, charged with frauds in the Custom House, have been postponed till the next term of the court.

MORE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

A warrant was issued to-day for the arrest of a Custom House officer charged with complicity in the recent smuggling cases, but the detectives have not been able to find him. The loss to the government by recent smuggling is estimated at one million of dollars.

THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT.

A conference of rival Woman's Rights Associations met, to-day, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on a call of Theodore Tilton, to attempt to secure a union. There were present Lucretia Mott, Theodore Tilton, and Mrs. Bullard on behalf of the callers of the conference; Parker Pillsbury and two others from the New York Association; Geo. Wm. Curtis, T. W. Higginson, and Lucy Stone on behalf of the Cleveland organization. The Cleveland members insisted that their organization was intended to secure the precise object now aimed at in this new effort. Others were anxious for a new organization, uniting the two. The representatives of the Cleveland body withdrew. Those remaining then effected a new organization, leaving out Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Stanton, who have hitherto been bones of contention, and making Theodore Tilton President, and Anna Dickinson First, and Fred Douglas Second Vice President of the new body, to be called the American Woman's Franchise Society, to hold its first meeting May 10, in New York. Lucretia Mott made a speech, strongly urging the necessity of mutual concessions. The conference lasted from noon till near 10 p. m., and the debate was quite animated. Mrs. Stanton and Susan B. Anthony sent letters asking to be relieved from official positions.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CALDWELL AT LARGE.

NEW YORK, April 6.—R. B. Caldwell, the drawback forger, who, at a considerable expense to the country, was brought from Canada to this city, is at large, though committed in default of $25,000 bail.

BEECHER'S TRUSS SUIT.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who had been summoned in the *Sunday Mercury* truss libel suit, spent an hour in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, but, Justice Shandley being in Albany, the case was not called. The Deputy Sheriff is rapidly completing the arrangements for the execution of Jack Reynolds. The time fixed for the execution is between 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., on Friday.

THE M'FARLAND CASE.

12:30 P. M.—The court-room this morning was rather more crowded than on any previous day and more interest was shown on the part of spectators. The prisoner himself seemed affected with the general excitement, and looked about with a nervousness he has not before shown. The consideration of the question as to the competency of Bartholomew Smith, the last juror examined yesterday, was resumed. He was finally rejected. The examination of the panel proceeded. In course of the discussion, Mr. Graham took occasion to assail the course which he said the prosecution intended to pursue toward the jury, and it was, he said, determined that the jury should be imprisoned, in other words, tortured, until the conclusion of the trial. The counsel also attacked the private counsel for prosecution (Judge Davis), who, he said, was carrying a bloody intention [illegible] to settle. Edward L. Trowbridge, commission merchant, was accepted and sworn, making the ninth juror.

1:15 P. M.—The examination of the panel continues, and the interest increases. Mr. Graham has just remarked that before the trial is over he will show a state of facts that would make every father's heart in the community burn up; upon this startling announcement, a recess of twenty minutes was taken.

Upon reassembling, the examination of the panel continued. The tenth juror was found, after a dozen or more were rejected. His name is Thomas Mills, dry goods merchant. Mr. Graham, in the course of his examination, said: "The papers have said that the prisoner was an inebriate. Such opinion is false. We are going to dare the prosecution to prove this. It has been given out that he was brutal to this woman. That statement is equally false. We are going to dare the prosecution to prove that. The papers said she was driven upon the stage to earn her living. That statement is utterly false. We dare the prosecution to prove that."

The jury was completed by the names of Abram F. Prime and George Howard. The Recorder cautioned the jury against reading newspapers during the trial, and excused them until to-morrow. Adjourned.

ILLNESS OF TWEED.

An Albany special contains the following: "Senator Tweed, completely overcome by the excitement he has undergone for the past two weeks, was taken suddenly ill with a rush of blood to his head, during the evening session of the Senate, and compelled to return in haste to the Delavan House, where a physician at once attended. He is worse at the present writing, and his malady may possibly prove fatal."

DENIAL.

The reported illness of Senator Tweed is incorrect. He, to-day, introduced a bill abolishing the present board of Supervisors of New York city, June 1, and forming a new board of Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, elected under the new charter.

MARINE.

The steamer Queen, from Liverpool, went ashore at Sandy Hook this morning, but got off and arrived up. Also arrived, steamer Allemania, from Hamburg.

METHODIST CONFERENCES.

The two Methodist Episcopal Conferences of New York State began sessions to-day. They have yet attempted little more than organization.

WINE CONDEMNED.

Large quantities of sherry wine, claimed by the Portuguese Vice Consul, was condemned for being fraudulently invoiced.

BENNETT'S YACHT SOLD.

Bennett's yacht Henrietta has been sold for $16,000, to trade between the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Boutwell visited Wall street to-day.

MONUMENT TO DANIEL O'CONNELL.

An organization has been formed for the erection of a monument to Daniel O'Connell, in Central Park.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION CALLED.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Republican State Convention is called to meet at Rochester, April 28, to nominate candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals.

SIGNING OF THE CHARTER AND ELECTION BILLS.

ALBANY, April 6.—The new city charter was presented to the Governor for his signature immediately after its passage. He at once read it through and signed it at about 3 o'clock last evening. He has also signed the Election bill. Tweed and Sweeny were both present when the charter was signed. After Governor Hoffman put his name to the instruments, he presented the pen with which he signed them to Tweed.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAMSEY SUIT.

A motion was made in the suit of the Susquehanna Railroad Company against Ramsey and others, yesterday, before Judge Brady, at the Supreme Court chambers, to have the place of trial removed from this county to that of Albany. The Court reserved its decision.

A MILITARY FLUTTER.

A special says a general court martial has been ordered for the trial of an army officer of high rank, on several charges, which, however, the War Department does not at present wish to make public. For the same reasons his name is suppressed. The order has created quite a flutter in military circles.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Colonel Knox, of San Francisco, who has been here in the interest of the Lower California Company, has returned home discouraged, having accomplished nothing.

REYNOLDS, THE MURDERER.

Governor Hoffman has refused to reprieve Reynolds, who will be hung on Friday.

FENIANA.

James Gibbons, President of the Fenian Senate, has issued an official notification to the Brotherhood, warning them not to pay attention to reports they may receive, looking to the coming Congress at Chicago, which will be held on the 11th instant, and will be the only legitimate representation of the Fenian organization. General Michael Kerwin, Fenian Secretary of War, has resigned, being dissatisfied with General O'Neill's late proceedings.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

The Tobacconists' Association has appointed a committee to proceed to Washington and endeavor to procure a reduction in the duties on imported cigars, and equalize taxation on all sorts of tobacco.

## INDIANA.

**Prospects in the Several Congressional Districts—Knights Templar Election.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 6.—The latest advices from the Fourth Congressional District are that Judge Nelson will have a clear majority of from six to eight votes in the Congressional Convention. This result gives great satisfaction throughout the State, and will add strongly to the entire Republican ticket.

Isaac Kinglay, one of the bolting Senators, and a cousin of Julian's, was defeated for renomination in Wayne County, by a large majority. From the votes already taken, it is pretty certain that General Lew. Wallace will be renominated by the Republicans in the Seventh and General Shanks in the Ninth Congressional District.

The Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar elected and installed the following officers to-day: David F. Whedon, of Fort Wayne, Most Eminent Grand Commander; Thomas Patterson, of Aurora, Deputy Grand Commander; Elbridge G. Hamilton, of Laporte, Grand Generalissimo; Charles Cruft, of Terre Haute, Grand Captain General; Charles Fisher, of Indianapolis, Grand Treasurer; John M. Bramwell, of Indianapolis, Grand Recorder; Rev. John S. Mevias, of Rolling Prairie, Grand Prelate; George A. Johnson, of Cambridge City, Grand Senior Warden; George H. Fisk, of Evansville, Grand Junior Warden; E. D. Palmer, of Richmond, Grand Standard Bearer; Albert Hayward, of Vincennes, Grand Sword Bearer; Salathiel F. Williams, of Kendallville, Grand Warden; Wm. M. Black, of Indianapolis, Grand Captain of the Guards. After which the Grand Commandery was closed until the next annual conclave, which will be held at the Grand Masonic Hall, Indianapolis, on the first Tuesday in April, 1871.

**The Excursion to the Iron and Coal Regions.**

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 6.—The grand excursion party got up under auspices of the State Board of Agriculture to visit the black coal regions of this State, and to examine the mineral resources and manufacturing facilities passed most of the day in Terre Haute visiting the manufacturing establishments and all points of special interest in and about the city. The nail works and blast furnaces near town were reached by a special train containing several hundred excursionists, including many prominent manufacturers and capitalists from this State. The excursion has already resulted in the investment of considerable capital in coal lands, and large contracts for coal for manufacturing purposes.

Professor Cox, State Geologist, at whose suggestion the excursion was undertaken, states that many of the heavy capitalists from the East who were with the party, decided to remain in this section for some days, with a view to the selection of sites for blast furnaces. The party left for the East soon after 4 o'clock this afternoon.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 6.—The Clay County excursionists returned to this city to-night, and are being entertained with a banquet, at the Bates House, prepared by the City Council and Board of Trade. General Daniel Macauley made a short address of welcome to the visitors. Speeches were also made by Hon. T. A. Hendricks, and a number of gentlemen from Missouri, Kentucky, and Ohio. The City Council have provided carriages for the entire party to visit the manufacturing establishments and other points of interest in this city to-morrow.

## IOWA.

**Young Men's State Christian Association in Session—The Spring Floods—Attempted Outrage.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, April 6.—The Young Men's State Christian Association is in session at Marshalltown. Ninety delegates are present. The association to-day elected F. J. Cressey, President; C. T. Ingersoll, Secretary, and L. McCurdy, Treasurer.

The rivers at this point are very high. Coon River is filled with back water from the Des Moines. Large tracts of land are overflowed, and seven hundred houses surrounded by water. Many families are moving, and some are camped on the bluffs. Boats preserve the communication.

Hon. A. M. Fulton, of the *Iowa State Register*, was to-day elected Secretary and Commissioner of the New State Board of Immigration.

Three men have been arrested in Wapello County for an attempted rape. They assaulted Mrs. Hunt and threw her in the road. Her screams brought her husband to the scene, and one of the assailants fired three shots at him. He, however, rescued his wife. The fellows have been captured.

**Strike Among Journeymen Tailors at Davenport.**

DAVENPORT, April 6.—A strike exists among the journeymen tailors here. The employers are endeavoring to reduce the prices 25 per cent.

## IOWA.

**Fatal Gunning Accident.**

BURLINGTON, April 6.—A man named John Glenn accidentally shot himself, to-day, while hunting on Tama Island, three miles above the city. He received a fearful wound in the abdomen, which will probably prove fatal.

The rise in the river is at a stand. Weather clear and warm.

## CANADA.

**Rumors of a Fenian Invasion—Another Offer of Services for the Red River.**

OTTAWA, April 6.—Captain Rowe, of the Madoc Volunteers, the company of which Thomas Scott was a member, has written to the Lieutenant Colonel Brown, member of Parliament and commander of a regiment, expressing the indignation of the officers and men of the company at Scott's murder by Riel, and offering their services to go to the Red River and avenge his death.

TORONTO, April 6.—The *Globe* says the British Minister at Washington has intimated to the Dominion Government that the American Executive has received warning of a projected raid on the frontier, from Port Huron to St. Albans, to take place on the 15th of April.

General Lindsay will command the expedition to the Red River. Two thousand volunteers will probably be sent.

TORONTO, April 6.—An indignation meeting was held by Colonel [illegible] to-night over the murder of Scott in the Red River country. Resolutions, urging action by the Dominion Government, were adopted.

building and stock is $10,000; fully insured. The *Enterprise* office was totally destroyed. Loss, $5,000; insured for $1,000. The contents of Mr. Hall's office were mostly saved. Loss, $800; fully insured in the Ætna Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—The warehouse of Donnell & Saxton, at St. Joseph, Mo., was burned yesterday. The building was valued at $12,000. Insured for $3,000 in the Fire and Marine, of St. Joseph; $4,000 in the Merchants', of St. Joseph; $2,000 in the Republic, of Chicago. Two hundred tons of hay, consumed in the building, was insured for $4,000—$1,000 each in the National, of Hartford; Phoenix, of St. Louis, and Western, of Buffalo.

PITTSBURGH, April 6.—The dry goods store of J. K. Baum, Birmingham, was burned to-day; fully insured. The planing mill of Douglass & Hays, Allegheny City, was totally destroyed by an incendiary fire to-night. Loss, $35,000. The building was owned by Rodgers & Co. Insured for $3,000 on building and $8,000 on the machinery in home companies.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Last night the extensive works of the New York Oil Company, at Greenpoint, took fire and burned until midnight. The losses on stock and machinery will reach $100,000; on the building, owned by F. N. Gove, $50,000. Insurance, $90,000.

## THE ELECTIONS.

**The Result in Connecticut—Peck's Majority in the Tenth Ohio Congressional District 2,375—City and Township Elections.**

HARTFORD, April 6.—Full returns show a majority for English of 910. The vote for Jewell was 44,390; for English, 44,390; total, 87,480. The total a year ago was 90,578, including 16 scattering, a decrease of 3,165. The Republican vote is 4,172 less; the Democratic vote 909 less. The Senate stands 11 Republicans and 10 Democrats; last year it stood 13 Republicans and 8 Democrats. The House stands 126 Republicans and 112 Democrats; last year it stood 130 Republicans and 109 Democrats.

HARTFORD, April 6.—The latest revised returns give English 85 majority. Senate—11 Republicans, 10 Democrats. House—13 Republican majority.

MORRIS, Ill., April 6.—Although the Democracy and the "soreheads" Republicans united on a so-called Peoples' ticket to defeat the Republican ticket, the entire Republican ticket, both town and city, was elected except one Alderman. The majority was from 30 to 80. Three colored citizens voted under the Fifteenth Amendment, at the Republican caucus on Saturday evening, at the school election on Monday, and at the city and town election yesterday. They were received with great cheering.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 6.—The election yesterday for township officers passed off quietly. An unusually large vote was polled. Candidates were numerous, no party nominations having been made. Each man went in upon his merits. But little interest was manifested, except for Collector, three candidates being in the field. But one-third of the vote is as yet counted, with A. G. Sweetser, the present incumbent, forty ahead. Fifty-nine negro votes were polled.

QUINCY, Ill., April 6.—The elections in the various townships in this county took place yesterday, the colored people in each township voting solid Republican. However, there is considerable falling off in the original white Republican vote in some townships.

PEORIA, Ill., April 6.—Election returns received from twelve townships of this county indicate the election, on Tuesday, of five Republican and six Democratic Supervisors, and a tie between two Democratic candidates in one township. The Republicans gain Supervisors in two townships, and the Democrats one, in those townships heard from. The remainder of the offices are pretty equally divided between the two parties. There was much scratching, and but little interest in the election.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—The election at St. Joseph resulted in the triumph of the entire Republican ticket, by majorities ranging from 100 to 300.

OMAHA, April 6.—Plattsmouth, Nebraska, elected the Democratic ticket yesterday. Brownville, Nebraska, elected a Republican Mayor, and three of the other officers. Nebraska City elected four and the Republicans three of the other officers.

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 6.—In the charter elections in this State, this week, the People's Fusion ticket was successful in Leavenworth and Atchison, and in Topeka the Reform ticket beat the Opposition ticket. Both tickets were Republican in politics. In Lawrence the regular Republican ticket received nearly all the votes. Fort Scott has probably gone Democratic. In Leavenworth the colored men voted the regular Republican ticket, but the ticket was beaten because the negroes were not allowed to register in all the wards. In Atchison the negroes are reported to have voted Fusion.

LEAVENWORTH, April 6.—The People's city ticket, with J. A. Haldeman, Democrat, at its head, was elected yesterday, excepting the City Marshal and Clerk. The Republicans elected five, out of eight, of the Councilmen. The negro vote was about 450, solid Republican.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6.—The city election came off quietly yesterday. The colored men voted in some wards. No disturbances. Milton McGee, Democrat, and a prominent border ruffian before the war, was elected Mayor. All the Democratic city ticket was elected. The Republicans elect three Aldermen.

LIMA, O., April 6.—The Democrats instituted a new deal here, and succeeded in throwing out votes enough to elect G. W. Oatmeyer, Democrat, Mayor, by one majority, over R. Metheany, Republican. Metheany's majority was ten. The Republicans are very indignant, and threaten to contest the election.

At Napakoneta, Auglaize County, the Democrats elect the whole of the city and township ticket. There are only three negroes there, and they voted the Democratic ticket out of fear, probably.

MADISON, April 6.—Returns from the town elections, as far as received, are favorable to the Republicans, who elect Supervisors in several towns usually Democratic.

BEAVER DAM, Wis., April 6.—We have elected the whole Republican ticket, except School Commissioner, by an average majority of 50. This gives a Republican Council.

KENOSHA, Wis., April 6.—The election yesterday passed off very quietly, the Republicans electing their entire ticket by large majorities. The Republican majority for Mayor is 219, a gain over last year of 225.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 6.—The following is the result of the election at this place yesterday: Joseph Stringham, Democrat, elected Mayor by 500 majority; Clerk and Treasurer, Republican; Common Council, Democratic; School Board, Democratic; Superintendent of Schools, Democratic.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 6.—The election, yesterday, resulted in the success of the straight Democratic city ticket, there being no other in the field. In the First and Fourth Wards Republican Aldermen were elected in place of Democrats whose time expires this morning.

TOLEDO, April 6.—The majority for Dr. Peck, Republican, elected to Congress from this district, on Monday, is 2,375, as indicated by official returns.

**State Election in Rhode Island.**

PROVIDENCE, April 6.—The State election to-day resulted in the re-election of the present Republican State officers. The vote was light. The chief interest centered in the choice of the General Assembly, which elects a United States Senator. A large majority of the Assemblymen are understood to be in favor of the re-election of Senator Anthony. The Senate probably stands: 28 Republicans, 5 Democrats, 1 Citizen, and 1 no choice. The House stands: 52 Republicans, 14 Democrats, and 4 no choice. The Republican majority in the State is about 4,600.

**Election for Delegate to the Constitutional Convention in Warren County, Ill.**

MONMOUTH, April 6.—Dr. Henry Tubbs, of Young America, was, yesterday, elected delegate to the Constitutional Convention, from Warren County, filling the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. A. G. Kirkpatrick.

## MINNESOTA.

**Damage from Floods—Narrow Escape—The Disaster at St. Anthony Falls—Two Young Ladies Drowned.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, April 6.—The water in the Minnesota River is unusually high, overflowing its banks and flooding the bottom land, and has compelled the stoppage of trains on the St. Paul & Sioux City Road until a high river track can be laid near St. Peters, on which work a large number of men are now engaged. The water in the Mississippi at this point has risen a foot since last night, and is rising still.

Another boom at St. Anthony was carried out this morning, containing two millions and a half feet of logs, which went over the falls and down the river. The main Mississippi boom contains about fifteen million feet of logs, and may go out at any time. The river at St. Anthony is rising at the rate of four inches an hour.

Rollins' piers and boom, at Elk River, went out yesterday. There were no logs in it, but it will have the effect of shutting off work all summer. The loss will be from $3,000 to $4,000.

Mrs. Charles Schaffer, with her sister, had today a narrow escape from being dragged over the bluff, one hundred feet high, by a pair of runaway horses. The carriage overturned near the brink of the bluff, throwing both ladies out and injuring them severely.

A city paper in an article on the break in the tunnel at St. Anthony Falls, says it is now demonstrated that it cannot be repaired, and that probably the water will soon undermine and destroy the falls as a water power, but a compensating advantage is to be found at the Dalles of St. Louis River, where a magnificent water power exists sufficient to drive all the mills of New England. Already capitalists are making arrangements to turn this advantageous locality to practical account, and, within a year, the foundation for the greatest manufacturing centre in the Northwest will be laid upon the Dalles of St. Louis River.

The river is clear of ice above and below Lake Pepin, and a report is current that the Phil. Sheridan is in the lake trying to force her way through.

On Sunday last, at Kasson, Minn., two young ladies, Miss Smith and Miss Rees, were drowned in Zumbro River, while taking a boat ride. The boat got into the current and became unmanageable, and was capsized.

## WISCONSIN.

**Proposals Invited from Places Desiring the Location of the Hospital for the Insane.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 6.—The Board of Commissioners for the location of the new hospital for the insane, met at the executive office last evening. All were present. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Spooner was chosen Chairman, and Hon. W. E. Young, Secretary. Messrs. Bennett and Morrison, on behalf of the delegation from Sparta, set forth the advantages of that place as to accessibility, healthfulness, abundance of wood and water of the best quality, &c. After some informal talk, on motion of Mr. Smith, it was voted to publish a notice inviting proposals from places desirous of securing the location of the hospital, setting forth the adaptability with regard to supply of water, convenience of sewerage, cheapness of building materials and of provisions, &c., and stating the price of land for a site and the amount of aid, in any form, that would be given, and also the amount of donation, if any, in land, to be made in writing to the Secretary, on or before the 15th day of May next. The board then adjourned to the 17th of May, when it will meet at Sparta and inspect the locations offered there and elsewhere.

The *Journal*, to-night, has an article strongly urging the division of the State into two Judicial districts, as asked by the memorial of the Legislature, but strongly opposed by Milwaukee.

## MICHIGAN.

**Obituary—Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, April 6.—A Kalamazoo special of to-day says that Hon. James A. Walter, a prominent politician of that village, and until recently its Postmaster, died last night.

Arrangements for the celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment to-morrow promise to make it a big affair. The orator of the day is John D. Richards (colored), of this city, and the poet is the well-known J. Madison Bell, of Toledo. Among the speakers [illegible].

## FOREIGN.

**Cambridge Wins the University Boat Race.**

**The Conscription Riots in Spain.**

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 6.—The inter-University boat race between the Oxford and Cambridge eight-oared crews took place this afternoon on the Thames, the course being from Putney to Mortlake, about four and a quarter miles. Notwithstanding the great pressure brought to bear upon the conservancy of the Thames to allow a private steamer to follow the boats, none but two official steamers were permitted to do so. London poured out hundreds of thousands to witness the contest, and the numbers increased by excursion parties from the country brought by trains from all directions. Among the spectators were the Prince of Wales; Prince Teck, the son of the Pasha of Egypt, and many Lords and members of Parliament. Bets, which at one time were 11 to 8 on the Oxfords, were so eagerly taken by the friends of Cambridge that shortly before the start the odds had receded to 5 to 4 on the Oxfords. The excitement of the waiting multitude became intense as the hour for the start approached. At exactly 5 o'clock, the Oxonians shot out from their boathouse at Putney, and received an ovation from the spectators almost equal to that given the Oxford four when they came out against the Harvards last year. The men rested on their oars, in midstream, nearly five minutes, when the Cantabs made their appearance and took up a position on the Middlesex side of the river. They, also, had a most enthusiastic reception from the multitude, and seemed in splendid condition. An even start was effected, and the boats went off with a strong tide in their favor. At the aqueduct, fifty yards, the Cantabs began to gain, and when they reached Crown Cottage, three-fourths of a mile, they were half a length ahead. Here the Oxfords spurted and kept it up for some distance. Their friends on the shore wildly cheered them, but without effect. The momentary struggle turned in favor of the Cantabs, though the latter were evidently rowing within their strength, and at Hammersmith bridge Cambridge was clear of Oxford. Under the arch the Oxfords again spurted, and succeeded in reducing the gain of their opponents to half a length. A sharp struggle followed in the Corney reach, but as they passed the Isle of Air, two and three-quarter miles, the Oxonians began to fade, and the Cantabs, who were still fresh, rapidly drew in front and won the race. The enthusiasm of the spectators found expression in storms of screams and cheers as the Cambridge reached the stake boat. The time of the race has been variously reported, but is now authoritatively stated at twenty minutes and thirty seconds.

The Cambridge crew on the morning of the race weighed eleven pounds more than the Oxfords. The winners owe in no small degree their success to the advice of Mr. Morrison, who coached the Oxford four last year for their match with the Harvards.

LONDON, April 6.—At the Northampton races today the Earl Spencer plate was won by J. Leslie Bosworth, who beat the Amaranth colt. The racing plate was won by Tipthorpe, beating Flash, of Pompano. Her Majesty's plate was won by Fusee, beating Free Trade and Compromise.

LONDON, April 6.—The *Times* admits that as the evidence stands it is unable to acquit the Captain of the Bombay, or blame the American Government and people for their deep resentment.

LONDON, March 6.—The Carleton, from Greenock for Quebec, foundered at sea. Two of her boats, containing her crew, reached the north coast of Ireland. A third boat not yet heard of.

A despatch from Athens announces that P. Roque, Greek Chargé de Affairs at Paris, has been appointed Minister from Greece to the United States.

There is no release of dividends and the prospect of a favorable budget strengthens the confidence of the financial party.

A fire occurred among the lace factories at Nottingham last night.—Damage heavy.

In the Commons to-day the bill relative to sites for places of worship gave rise to animated discussion. Mr. Newdegate and others opposed the bill, but it passed to a second reading.

LONDON, April 6.—A deputation interested in colonial trade have united in a protest to the Postmaster General against the new postal regulations, so far as they apply to the printed matter through the mails.

At Swansea, Wales, last evening, Cook, the champion of billiards, made the extraordinary break of 531.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 5.—The *Ecole de Medicine* has been closed until the 1st of May, on account of disturbances created by the students, and insults offered to Dr. Eordieu.

The difficulty between Deputy Montpayroux and Marquis de Talhouet has been peaceably settled.

Uric de Fonville, before his departure from Tours, was tendered a banquet by the Radicals, but declined. He is now in Lyons, where strong efforts are being made to elect him to the Corps Legislatif.

SPAIN.

PARIS, April 6.—The Madride *Gazette* says order has been restored at Barcelona, but not without considerable loss of life; the barricades were attacked by soldiers and taken without much difficulty. Many rioters were killed and wounded. The whole Province of Barcelona has been declared in a state of siege. The Governor of the Province has been displaced, and city occupied by military. There are rumors of serious disorders elsewhere, particularly at Valentia and Cadiz, growing out of popular opposition to the Conscription law lately passed.

MADRID, April 6.—Slight disturbances growing out of the conscription are reported at Malaga, but [illegible] the people offered no resistance to the law.

LONDON, April 6.—Advices from Spain represent that little is known of the state of affairs at Barcelona, as the revolters have cut the telegraph wires in every direction.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—The Emperor and Empress will soon go on a tour through the Crimea and the Caucasian Provinces, and will subsequently visit Darmstadt and Ems.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, April 6.—It is reported that the Belgians have declined to send articles to the fair at London in 1871.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Advices from the City of Mexico, *via* Havana, state that the Apaches have descended upon Northern Sonora and Chihuahua and have murdered many citizens.

The engineering party for the Rio Grande & Guaymas Railroad has not been heard from for some time.

The Protestant movement is increasing in the country.

Cebauroo is in a state of eruption. A shock of earthquake was recently felt at Oaxaco.

## STATE LEGISLATURES.

Iowa.

DES MOINES, April 6.—In the Senate, a bill to reenact the law passed two years ago, authorizing cities and counties to compromise their bonded indebtedness, was introduced and passed.

A bill for the government of Hospitals for the Insane, and the appointment of trustees thereof, was passed; also, a bill creating a Department of Insurance; also, a bill appropriating $39,500 for additional buildings and improvements at the Agricultural College, and a bill appropriating $15,000 for the Soldiers' Reunion, in June.

House bills were passed to carry out the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 15, 1856, granting lands to Iowa to aid in the construction of railroads, and to secure the early completion of the Tete des Morts Branch of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad; to locate county seats in certain cases; to protect citizens of Iowa from empiricism, and to elevate the standard of the medical profession; to create a Board of Railroad Commissioners; for the relief of settlers on the Des Moines River lands; in relation to occupying claimants.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 6.—The Senate spent the day on the Soldiers' Orphans' Home bill. An important amendment was adopted. It provides that the State Auditor shall allow cities or counties the same amount for taking care of a soldier's orphan that it would cost to take care of the child in the State home. The amendment was passed.

The Appropriation bill passed the House this morning. The bill to repeal the visible admixture law failed to pass the House, lacking three votes. The Democrats polled in the negative.

The Governor has appointed the following Trustees of the Agricultural College: First Congressional District, A. F. Perry; Second, James F. Wright; Third, R. C. Anderson; Fourth, Wm. B. McClung; Fifth, Wm. Sawyer; Sixth, James R. Trimble; Seventh, Jos. S. Sullivant; Eighth, Thos. C. Jones; Ninth, Warren P. Noble; Tenth, James W. Ross; Eleventh, Ralph Leete; Twelfth, Daniel Keller; Thirteenth, M. M. Munson; Fourteenth, N. S. Townsend; Fifteenth, V. B. Horton; Sixteenth, John C. Jamison; Seventeenth, Cornelius Aultman; Eighteenth, J. P. Kirtland; Nineteenth, H. B. Perkins.

New York.

ALBANY, April 6.—The bill giving State aid to several railroad projects—the Midland, the Buffalo & Washington, the Saratoga & Ogdensburgh, and the Whitehall & Plattsburg—has passed both houses. The amount appropriated is $400,000.

The Senate Committee has agreed to report a free canal funding bill.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, April 6.—The House Committee on Woman's Suffrage has reported in favor of a resolution submitting to the people the amendment striking out the word male from the constitution.

## THE WEST.

**Favorable Report from the Indian Reservations.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 6.—Friend Enoch Hoag, Superintendent of the old Central and Southern Superintendency, has returned from a trip to the agency of the Cheyennes, about 160 miles from Camp Supply, and from a general tour through his superintendency. The Indians of his superintendency are favorably disposed, and there are no well founded fears of an Indian war. The Indians of the plains are nearly all on their reservations, and the Chiefs and head men talk only of the peace policy. They are in a much better condition than they were one year ago, and are generally abandoning their wild life, and are settling down on reservations with an evident and growing desire for arts of civilization and peace. There may be a few of the Cheyennes and Sioux, fragments of bands, who are still out and disposed to give trouble, but they are few in number, and the arrangements of the military are such that there really need be no apprehensions of a repetition of former outrages.

Weather warm, and peaches nearly in bloom.

**Murdered by the Indians—Winter Weather along the Railroad.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, April 6.—Advices from South Pass City state that another man was killed by Indians, yesterday. Twenty-five mounted men left there this morning in pursuit of the war party.

Heavy snow, sleet, and wind storms are prevailing at Cheyenne, and west, as far as the Sherman Summit, on the Union Pacific Railroad.

**Application for a Receiver by Creditors of the Union Pacific Railroad.**

CHEYENNE, April 6.—Notice of application for a Receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad has been given by creditors in the amount of one million dollars. A hearing is to be had before Chief Justice Howe on the 9th of April. The bill gives a detailed statement of the way in which the road was built, showing immense frauds.

## KENTUCKY.

**Murderer Sentenced—Another Murder [illegible]**

Smith was at one time on bail. Exceptions have been entered, and the case carried to the Court of Appeals.

William L. Conelly, of Walton, Ky., left Swagne's Hotel, Old Sparta, Owen County, Ky., on Monday night, to cross Eagle Creek, and has not been heard from since. The boat was found loose with blood in the bottom, a bloody club on the bank, and tracks saying, "This is not the man we wanted." The saying cut [illegible] belonging to Conelly were found also in the boat. He had considerable money on the person. People are searching for the body. There is no clue to the murderers.

## IN MEMORIAM.

**Demonstrations in Honor of the Late General Thomas at Cleveland and Toledo.**

CLEVELAND, April 6.—The funeral cortege with the remains of General Thomas, arrived at 11:30, and left at 12 noon, the escort taking dinner here. Minute guns were fired, and bells tolled during the stay. Six thousand citizens paid their respects to their illustrious dead; business was generally suspended between 11 and 12 o'clock. The Cleveland Greys escorted the Reception Committee to the depot. General Sheridan is on the train.

TOLEDO, April 6.—The remains of General Thomas arrived here this morning at 4:30, under escort of a detachment of the Second United States Cavalry, under command of Colonels Litchfield and Willard, General Sheridan chief officer. The funeral train was met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens, under the marshalship of Brigadier General J. W. Fuller, and as the train entered the depot the procession formed on each side of the track. The train consisted of eight coaches, the rear one of which contained the corpse and a guard of soldiers. The escort partook of breakfast at the Island House, where it was joined by Major General John Pope, and several officers from Detroit, who accompanied the remains east. The train departed at 5 o'clock. Minute guns were fired as the train arrived and departed.

ERIE, Pa., April 6.—The General Thomas funeral train arrived here at 9 o'clock in the afternoon. Flags were displayed at half mast throughout the city. The bells were tolled and minute guns fired. The sailors and marines of the United States steamer Michigan, under Lieutenant Commander Reed, participated in the demonstration, and a vast concourse of citizens assembled at the depot to do honor to the fallen hero. After a delay of half an hour, the funeral train proceeded eastward.

BUFFALO, April 6.—A joint committee of the City Council, citizens, State militia, and United States officers, left here at noon to-day in a special train to meet the remains of General Thomas at Dunkirk, and accompany them to this city, where they will be received with military honors and escorted as far as Rochester.

BUFFALO, April 6.—The demonstration in honor of the late General Thomas here to-day was of the most imposing character. A joint committee of members of the City Council, citizens, and United States officers met the train containing the remains at the Pennsylvania State line and escorted it to this city, where they arrived at 7:25 this evening. National flags were displayed at half-mast on public and private buildings during the day, and bells tolled while the remains were in the city. As the train approached appropriate salutes were fired, and a band played a dirge. At the depot the remains were received by a detachment of United States troops from Fort Porter and State military officers. The Federal and State troops were in full uniform, with colors draped in mourning. The immense crowd maintained perfect order. The remains will be detained here until [illegible] a. m., to repair a damage to the car bringing the remains from Omaha. A large box of flowers was placed on the coffin. The usual military honors were paid, and a guard of honor remained in charge of the remains until the hour of departure from Buffalo.

## OHIO.

**Caning Affair at Lima.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, O., April 6.—A travelling agent for a large Pittsburgh house received a severe caning here, yesterday, at the hands of a young man, a son of one of our prominent citizens. The agent had insulted a young lady boarding at the Simons House, a teacher in our public schools. The affair has created some excitement, as the parties living here are highly respectable. Public opinion is with the caner.

**Free Trade Meeting at Mansfield—Died.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., April 6.—General R. Brinkerhoff addressed a free trade meeting to-night. The meeting was not large, but included representative men of the parties in about equal proportions. James P. Henderson, Republican, formerly member of the Senate from this district, presided. Boyd Mercer, an old resident of this city, died to-day. In his will he bequeathed to the Presbyterian Church property valued at about $2,000, and to the Young Men's Christian Association $[illegible].

## ALASKA.

**Bombardment of Wrangel—A Communication to the President from the Indian Commissioners.**

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The following document has been laid before the senate:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
March 31, 1870.

SIR: I am directed by the Board of Indian Commissioners to call your attention to the recent bombardment of the Indian village at Wrangel, Alaska, by the United States military. Official reports, herewith accompanying, from the War and Interior Departments, called for by resolution of the United States Senate, March 14, 1870, you will see that the village was made up of well-constructed habitations, costing the inhabitants years of hard labor to build with their primitive tools; ornamented with carving in wood of most singular and elaborate workmanship; painted with curious imagery, and provided outside and in with many of the conveniences of civilized life. The testimony of Leon Smith, the post trader, who was killed, Wm. Wall, and others, shows that these Indians were perfectly peaceable and well-disposed toward the whites, honest, industrious, always anxious to get employment, and "susceptible of a high standard of cultivation." I visited their cabins and can endorse the above statements of the white residents of the village. They entertained with great delight my proposition to establish an industrial school among them, arranged enthusiastically for its location, and engaged to aid in the erection of the school building. This village, containing a population of 500 souls, of whom 340 were women and children, was cannonaded with both solid shot and shell continuously from 2 o'clock till dark of one afternoon, and resumed the next morning at daybreak—continuing we know not how long—until these helpless people begged for mercy. The military reports show that this bombardment was the result of a wanton and unjustifiable killing of an Indian named Si-Wan by Lieutenant Loucks, the second officer in command of the post. This Indian, who was intoxicated, had severely bitten a woman's finger. The arrest of such a man as this is any day effected by two or three ordinary policemen in our cities, with perfect ease and quietness. Instead of this, Lieutenant Loucks, with twenty armed soldiers, went to his house at midnight, placed eight men outside of the door, took twelve in with him, and, though he found only two drunken Indians with their wives in the cabin (he says "perhaps there may have been some others"—he only guesses at that), he deliberately arranges his twelve soldiers in single file, gives them orders to fire when he shall raise his hand, and then, after some unimportant demonstrations, he says:

"Still wishing to avoid loss of life if possible, I tried to give him two or three sabre cuts over the head, to stun without killing him. In doing this I had given the preconcerted signal (by raising my hand) to fire. I should judge about six or eight shots were fired during the melee, and only ceasing by the Indian Si-Wan falling at the feet of the detachment, dead."

The effect of this firing by the soldiers was to arouse the whole Indian village, and in about an hour after it occurred a white man named Leon Smith was shot by a cousin of Si-wan in retaliation for the killing of his relative; and it was for the death of this Mr. Leon Smith, though caused, as we have seen, by an officer's own cruelty, that the Post Commandant, Lieutenant Borrows, ordered the bombardment of the entire Indian village, with its 340 women and children, in the middle of winter. The report of the Secretary of the Interior, on page 7, shows abuses practiced on these Indians which, being allowed to go unpunished, would naturally lead to disastrous results, and on page 10, Rev. Wm Duncan, the most successful missionary among the Indians in British Columbia, near Wrangel, says:

"Military rule among Indians, while heathen, is, I feel sure, a fatal mistake. It will only breed the trouble it was intended to check. The blood of poor Captain Smith, lately shot at Fort Wrangel, lies, I am sorry to say, at the door of military authority there, while both Indian and soldier are reciprocating their vices, and both being plunged into utter ruin. The accounts I have received from time to time of the conduct of the soldiers in the Indian camps of the coast of Alaska are truly shocking. If the United States Government did but know half, I am sure they would shrink from being identified with such abominations, and the cause of so much misery."

## THE FUNERAL OF HENRI DE BOURBON.

**Exciting Scenes, and Nearly a Riot.**

The ceremonies attending the interment of the Spanish Prince killed in the recent duel with the Duc de Montpensier, though non-political, were highly demonstrative, and came near terminating in a conflict between the citizens and the police, which might have precipitated a bloody revolution. The correspondent of the London *Times* thus describes the funeral, which was at the expense and under the conduct of the Masonic lodges:

"The line was opened by thirty policemen, or 'agents of public order,' as they are called here. These had no weapons of any kind visible, but each carried a loaded revolver in his pocket and a sword under his greatcoat, as an incident which occurred at the cemetery gate subsequently proved. Two hundred Asoleres—*i. e.*, pauper men and boys—followed with lighted candles; then a band of music and twenty more policemen. Next came the hearse belonging to the Cemetery of San Isidro—for your readers must know that here the hearses belong to the cemeteries, and not to the undertakers. It had glass sides and top, so that the coffin could be plainly seen. It was drawn by six black horses, and preceded by two of the alcaldes of the barrier. The coffin was of bronze, and said to be an exact copy of that in which Enrique's bitterest enemy, Narvaez, was buried.

"On the coffin were placed the sword, General's hat and sash of the deceased, his cross of Carlos III., and various Masonic emblems. It was said that when the clergy went to the house with the intention to join in the funeral ceremonies, they were so terrified at these Masonic emblems and other signs of the 'craft' about the room, that they took away every emblem of the Church, and refused to accompany the body. One worthy *cura*, however, Señor Pallido, volunteered to perform the last rites, and accompanied the procession, walking arm-in-arm with the Duke of Seza and Lieutenant Ouda, two relatives of the deceased, immediately behind the hearse. Then came the lodges, walking six abreast, followed; then another band of music, one thousand five hundred to two thousand citizens, and about twenty carriages, closed the procession. As the body left the house the band played a funeral march, which they changed to the 'Marseillaise' on entering the Puerta del Sol and recognizing Don Nicolas Maria Rivero, the present Minister of the Interior, in the balcony of the Principal. Loud clapping of hands from the assembled thousands greeted the tune.

"A few cries of '*Muera Montpensier!*' ('Death to Montpensier!') caused a commotion in the crowd, and they began to run; but the police and the better-disposed people quickly restored order. Nothing particular occurred during the rest of the route, until the arrival at the cemetery, when an incident occurred which proves the dangerous elements at this moment existing in Madrid society, and the necessity of extreme circumspection on the part of the authorities. The cemetery itself could not hold a tenth part of those anxious to obtain admittance, and when it was full the police kept the gate, and refused to let any more pass.

"One workingman, in his anxiety to enter, was pushed back somewhat roughly by a policeman, whom he immediately struck in the face. Instantly the policeman and his eighteen or twenty companions at the gate drew their revolvers, but the next instant they were confronted by hundreds of revolvers in the hands of the crowd. Appeals to the sacredness of the spot and the solemnity of the occasion, on the part of some present, restored calmness, and prevented what, for aught we know, might have been the beginning of another revolution, or, rather, the completion of that left unfinished in September, 1868. The incident was only momentary, but was suggestive. It was not recorded in any of the papers, but was mentioned to me by an eye-witness. The priest, Pallido performed the funeral rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and then all that was mortal of Don Enrique de Bourbon was placed in one of the niches, and his friends left the cemetery."

**Chapter of Railroad Accidents.**

OIL CITY, Pa., April 6.—About noon to-day R. J. Bale, a conductor on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, fell between the cars at Venango City, and had his left leg, right foot, and left arm run over. He will hardly survive.

At 3 o'clock, Johnny Keefe, one of a widow's family of seven boys, while stealing a ride fell between the cars of the express, north and had both legs cut off. Another boy of the same family was run over and killed last year.

**Break in the Illinois and Michigan Canal.**

MORRIS, Ill., April 6.—There is a break in the canal six miles below Morris. Boats from LaSalle can pass on Thursday.

—A case of cruelty to a horse was up before the Court of Special Sessions in New York on Friday, in which Mr. Bergh was complainant. In the course of the trial it transpired that the horse was shot by Mr. Bergh's men. The defence said that the horse was in a condition to work, and it was unjust to "lynch" him. Mr. Bergh urged that the horse was not worth a dollar, and, said he, "life, your Honor, is not so desirable when it becomes a burden and oppressed with age as to desire its continuance. I hope that when I get into that condition, when I am useless, and life is a burden to me, that some friend will do for me what has been done, from dictates of purest humanity, for this horse—terminate my existence." The pathos became merriment when the opposite counsel rejoined: "When that time comes, you'll give every bit of your property to live another minute."

**New Orleans Market.**

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—COTTON—Holders are asking higher prices, and buyers operate with caution. Middling, 22½@22¾c; sales of 6,000 bales. Receipts, 1,101 bales; exports, 9,815 bales; stock, 178,558 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, at $4.30@4.75@5.15. Corn firm; mixed, $1.00; white, $1.05@1.07½. Oats 65c. Bran, $1.45. HAY—$25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $28.50@28.75. Bacon dull at 12½@15½@16½c. Hams, 17@18c. Lard—tierce, 16@16½c; keg, 16½@17c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, molasses, and coffee unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm, at 95c@$1.10.

MONETARY—Sterling exchange 21½.

BIRTHS.

COTE—On Saturday, 2d inst., Madame Adele Cote, cousin to Joseph Diset, of Milwaukee-av., of a son.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—MUSSER—On March 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Marietta, Pa., by the Rev. J. R. Taylor Gray, Mr. Chas. Johnson, Jr., formerly of Philadelphia, (firm of Carpenter, Johnson & Coles, Chicago), and Miss Lizzie, daughter of Henry S. Musser, Esq.

CHARNLEY—AVERILL—At New Haven, Conn., Thursday, March 24, by the Rev. Geo. L. Walker, Charles M. Charnley, of Chicago, and Louise E., daughter of the late Augustin Averill, of New York.

DIED.

CUNNINGHAM—The remains of Samuel C. Cunningham have not yet arrived. Due notice will be given.

MASONIC NOTICES.

*Masonic.*

The Regular Assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection will be held at the Masonic Temple this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock [illegible] by order of Princes of Jerusalem [illegible] for Work. A full attendance of the members is requested. JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec'y.

*Masonic.*

To the Members of Blair Lodge, No. 393, F. & A. M.: You are hereby requested to be present at a Regular Communication this (Thursday) evening, April 7, at 7½ o'clock. Important business. By order of the W. M.

W. W. WINTER, Secretary.



SILK AND ALPACAS.

IMPORTANT To the Trade.

THE CELEBRATED

Trade Mark. Patented 1868.

BLACK ALPACAS,

Pronounced by all good judges as superior in APPEARANCE, FINISH, COLOR, and FABRIC to any imported.

FIELD, LEITER & CO., Sole Agents in the United States.

We are also sole Chicago Agents for Cheney Bros.'

GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS, Which we offer to the Trade by piece or case, at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

MARBLE WORKS.

MANTELS, MONUMENTS, AND STATUARY.

JACOB L. SCHUREMAN, (Successor to Schureman & Melick and Schureman, Sharkey & Melick), Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer IN ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND GRANITE WORK, Corner of Clark & Adams-sts., CHICAGO.

Dealer in Westerly, Quincy, Scotch, and Richmond Granites. The whole of the beautiful Monumental and Mantel stock, corner of State and Madison-sts. must be removed by the 1st of May.

The attention of parties desiring Mantels or Monuments is particularly called to the advantage now offered purchasers, heavy reductions having been made in order to reduce bulk of stock to facilitate the removal to the old establishment, corner of Clark and Adams-sts.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE Northwestern Piano Club,

Thankful for the kind patronage the public has shown them, respectfully announce that they have opened the second series for disposing of first-class 7-octave rosewood Pianos, with all improvements, including the Agraffes, worth $650,

FOR $450.

Payable in Monthly Installments of $4.50.

The Pianos can be seen and further information will be given at the office of the Club, 90 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

BOARD OF MANAGERS: C. H. White, President; J. C. Gault, Treasurer; F. DePhul, Secretary; A. H. Boyden, J. Dunlap, W. Goldsmith, Actuary.

Please direct letters to the Actuary.

Pianos and Organs at Gold Prices. (CONCLUDED.)

We are also wholesale agents for the celebrated Mason & Hamlin Organs,

Portable, Metropolitan and Cabinet, from $50 upwards, which we sell in Chicago strictly at their reduced prices. These Organs are conceded to be at once the cheapest and the best. A great variety of SECOND-HAND PIANOS, ORGANS and MELODEONS constantly on hand, which we sell very cheap for cash.

ROOT & CADY, Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FOR SALE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The whole or part of the Furniture of an elegantly appointed house will be sold cheap for cash. Address P. O. Drawer 5787.

Household Furniture AT PRIVATE SALE.

At 246 Wabash-av., and 128 Twenty-first-st. Parlor Sets, Bookcase, Chamber Sets, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c., in lots to suit. Call and examine.

WANTED.

LUMBER YARD WANTED.

Wanted, to purchase a lumber yard (within the supply is obtained) at Chicago, on the line of railroad. [illegible] H. C. WHEELER, 14 Portland Block, Chicago.

WANTED—A CLERK,

By a hardware firm in the country. Must be of good character, willing to work, and able to bring satisfactory references. Address, with real name, giving references, HARDWARE, Tribune office.

WANTED.

An experienced tinner, to go to the country. A steady situation for a first-class hand. None others need apply. MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 16 State-st.

PASTURAGE.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

COAL.

TO BRICK MAKERS.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Contents for the Week Ending April 6.

1—FARM AND GARDEN: Letter from Rural: Our Timber Resources—Useful Trees—Mound City—West Small Timber Sometimes Acceptable—The Making of Tool and Axe Handles—Shovel Plow Beams and Handles—Other Lumber—Fruit Hills at Cobden—Shipments of 1869—Making Berry Boxes and Crates—Barrels and Barrel Staves.

2—VETERINARY: Heaves, Broken Wind, or Asthma—Letter from Dr. Dadmore, Veterinary Surgeon.

3—AGRICULTURAL PRESS: Shelter Belts and the Industrial University—Healthy Chickens—Cost of Manufacturing Beet Sugar—Feeding Milch Cows—Origin of the Present Race of Horses, by Miss Middy Morgan.

4—IMPORTANT TO WHEAT GROWERS: Letter from Colonel Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture.

5—THE WEST: More Indian Outrages—The Mormons Protest against Cullom's Polygamy Bill.

6—REVENUE REFORM: Mass Meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, Lawyers, &c.—[illegible]

7—LONDON LETTERS: The Wretched Condition of Ireland—National Education and Mr. Lowe's Parliamentary Sketches—More Scandal among the Nobility—Portraits of Members of the London Club—Politicians, Authors, Poets and Wits, &c.

8—DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS: "Voices from the Garish Lights for Evermore."

9—LITERARY: Notices of New Books, with extracts.

10—COMPASSES: From the *Overland Monthly.*

11—FROM THE CAPITAL: The President's Advisers—More about Shipping—Amasa Walker—Gail Hamilton.

12—THE SAN DIEGO MINES: Rich Quartz Leads Alleged to have been Discovered—The Placer Mines Superseded.

13—LITERARY: Notices of New Books, with extracts.

14—FEARFUL STORM ON THE PLAINS: Ten or Twelve Lives Lost—A Mother and Three Children Frozen to Death—The Wife Perishes in the Arms of Her Husband—Two Brothers Lose their Lives in a Storm—Great Sufferings.

15—THE NEW BEDFORD TRAGEDY: The Death of the Murderess—A Touching Letter from a Heartbroken Woman—Woman's Constancy and Man's Perfidy.

16—SPANISH INSULT TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.

17—FOREIGN GOSSIP: A Column of Interesting Extracts.

18—BIG HORN EXPEDITION.

19—OLD AND NEW: A Column of All Sorts.

20—WASHINGTON: Doings of the Week at the National Capital.

21—EDITORIALS: Negroes at the Polls—Principles of the Republican Party—The Legal Tender Decision—The President on San Domingo—Garrison on the War Path—The Canada Canals—The Elevator Question.

22—POLITICAL, PERSONAL, and MISCELLANEOUS.

23—CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS: Full Synopsis.

24—NEWS SUMMARY: Including Personal, Political, Miscellaneous, The City, The States, Washington, &c.

25—STATE LEGISLATURES.

26—MARKET REPORTS: Full Review of the Chicago Markets, Latest Markets, by Telegraph, of all Commercial Points.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a larger and better circulation in the West than any other journal. It is an excellent medium for advertising, especially to those who wish to secure the patronage of the producing classes. A limited number of advertisements will be taken, at moderate rates. Subscription price of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $2 per annum, with a liberal reduction for a club of ten or more.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES. J. WINGRAVE, Jr., & CO., 56 LAKE-ST.

JEWELRY OPENING.

Grand Opening!

In consequence of further arrivals, we continue our opening of yesterday, and will be enabled to-day to show our visitors some elegant additions to our stock of Jewelry, Watches, &c., with some rare gems in oil painting.

NOWLIN & McELWAIN, 122 Lake-st., (3 doors east of Clark.)

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS

SAPOLIO

CLEANS WINDOWS, MARBLE, KNIVES. POLISHES TIN WARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.

Depot, 211 Washington-st., New York.

GENERAL NOTICES.

To Whom it May Concern.

Learning, yesterday, that John W. Sickles has executed a chattel mortgage in favor of [illegible]

CHARLES F. SILVA, 102 South Halsted-st.

April 6, 1870.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF CHICAGO, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 26, 1870.

[illegible]

J. R. JONES, Collector.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

LAKE NAVIGATION OPEN!

[illegible] TRUESDELL.

SAFES.

$80,000 SAVED IN ONE OF HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES! From the Fire at Dwight, Ill.

DWIGHT, Ill., March 25, 1870.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago: GENTS: On the night of the 3d instant, this town was visited by one of the most destructive fires that ever occurred in this place; thirteen buildings, including my large two-story banking house, were entirely destroyed, with all their contents. I had one of your (Chicago make) No. 3 Folding Door Safes, with a bankers' chest inside, containing about $80,000 IN MONEY, Bonds and Notes, besides many valuable books and papers. This Safe was surrounded and covered with combustible materials, and was heated almost to a white heat. My anxiety for the safety of its contents can be better imagined than described, as it contained nearly all I had, besides a great deal of money and valuables belonging to my customers. Your agent arrived to-day and opened the Safe, revealing to the anxious lookers-on all of our MONEY, BONDS, NOTES, and BOOKS and PAPERS in as good condition as when they were placed in the Safe, with the exception of the leather binding being damaged from the steam from the fireproof filling. My confidence in your Safes has been greatly increased, and you can confidently recommend them.

Yours, truly, T. G. STRONG, Banker.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Safes

The Victors of Over 500 Accidental Fires.

The Best in the World

HERRING'S New Patent Bankers' Safes,

Admitted by all to be the Best Protection Against Burglars Now Known.

HERRING & CO., 40 State-st., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York. FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, N. O.

REMOVED.

REMOVAL.

D. C. GEARY, Pawnbroker and Commission Merchant, has removed to 119 South Clark-st., the large and commodious marble front building known as Calhoun Building, where he will be very happy to wait on his former patrons and the public in general. Fronting on Clark-st. will be the Retail Department for the sale of Jewelry and Miscellaneous Goods of every description. Also, a well-selected stock of Clothing, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Private entrance to the Business Office on Calhoun-place.

This store is fitted up for the accommodation of the public in the best style, second to none in the Northwest.

N. B.—Lease and Fixtures of my old stand for sale, northwest corner of Madison and Wells-sts. Inquire on the premises.

D. C. GEARY.

I MOVE

April 20; until then the trade can have my Notions and Fancy Goods at cost. Country merchants can save by this from 20 to 50 per cent. Call and see at PEUGEOT'S Importing House, 99 and 101 Lake-st., up stairs.

TO RENT.

TRIBUNE BUILDING STORES.

Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st., a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.

$1,500 per annum, House and grounds 353 West Washington-st., corner May. Possession given April 15. Apply to DOW & SON, 128 West Madison-st.

Furniture at auction April 14.

DOCK PROPERTY TO RENT. In New Lumber District.

One thousand feet of Dock Property to rent on Stewart's Canal, east of Loomis-st., in lots to suit, for a term of years, at moderate rates. Apply to G. MASON, 11 Dickey's Building, Southwest corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT.

Brick store, four stories and basement, No. 153 State-st. Price $250 per month. Inquire at Room 7, 183 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 17 Wall-st., New York, AND GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Receive Deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

KELLEY & SHERMAN,

Dealers in Real Estate and Banking Securities, 137½ Madison-st., discount commercial paper, and negotiate loans from $2,000 and upward at low rates. Capital wanted for loans from $1,000 to $4,000 at high rates.

$1,000 TO $50,000 To Loan on City Property.

$25,000 to invest in good mortgages. C. D. ALDERSON & CO., 113 Dearborn-st.

LOANS

Made on Real Estate or good collaterals, in sums to suit. GEO. H. HESS, 131 Clark-st.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG, 263 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE.

LOTS $250.

$50 down, and easy terms at the rate of $5 per week, will buy one of our lots, 34 blocks from the Court House, near Street Cars and Depot, and on the highest ground about Chicago. No reason why they will not double in value before fully paid for.

STOREY & ALLEN, 100 Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE.

Buildings on Southwest corner Market and Randolph-sts. Inquire on premises, or at 41 Market-st.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] T. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE.

RED BRICK. HARD AND SOFT,

Now ready for delivery. Inquire at [illegible]

Large Stock of New and Second-Hand SAFES

For sale low at HARRIS' FACTORY, [illegible] South Canal-st.

DRESS PATTERNS.

IMPORTED DRESS PATTERNS

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

IRVINE & CO., 19 Lake-st.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING Large invoices of new and desirable styles of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furnishings, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery and Gloves, and Underwear.

Also a full and elegant line of Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Chemisettes, Linen and Lace Collars and Cuffs, Cotton and Silk Trimmings, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols, Fans, Jewelry, Hair Nets, Hair Braids, Chignons, CORSETS, and everything pertaining to

LADIES' FURNISHINGS.

We invite the attention of all close cash buyers to our goods and prices, feeling sure that we can satisfy them that our prices are below the market on everything. We offer no "baits," but prices everything on its own merits.

TERMS: For Cash, 6 per cent discount. For Cash in 30 days, 5 per cent discount.

IRVINE & CO., 19 LAKE-ST.

Orders by mail selected and guaranteed.

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

OFFICE BOARD OF TRUSTEES NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ELGIN, ILL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at the office of the board, in the city of Elgin, Kane County, Ill., until 12 o'clock m., on the 14th day of April next, for the erection of that portion of the new Hospital Building at Elgin, authorized by "An Act to establish the Northern Illinois Hospital and Asylum for the Insane," approved April, 16, 1869.

[illegible]

H. W. FABELFORD, Secretary Board of Trustees.

Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the office of the board, in Elgin, on and after the 25th of the present month.

G. S. HOLDEN, HENRY SHERMAN, OLIVER EVERETT, Trustees.

Attest: E. W. FABELFORD, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, SAINT PAUL, MINN., March 2, 1870.

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE,

On the hoof, as follows:

[illegible]

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES WANTED.

[illegible]

United States Engineer's Office,

No. 20 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis., April 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received [illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of STARKE & OBERMANN is this day by mutual consent dissolved. The business of the late firm will be continued by A. W. Obermann, as general, and Adolph Zeller, as special partner, under the new firm and style of

A. W. OBERMANN & CO.,

Who will pay and collect all the debts of the firm.

WM. STARKE, A. W. OBERMANN.

Chicago, April 4, 1870.

CARD.

Referring to above notice we beg leave to inform our old friends and patrons, and the public in general, that we shall continue the same and manufacture all kinds of

Upholsterers' and Other Wire Springs;

[illegible]

A. W. OBERMANN, ADOLPH ZELLER.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SHATTUCK & DAVENPORT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

[illegible]

Chicago, April 4, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of HOFF & RYERSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. MR. JOHN RYERSON Assumes the assets and liabilities of said firm and will continue the business of MERCHANT TAILORING At the old stand, 37 West Madison-st.

PETER F. HOFF, JOHN RYERSON.

Chicago, April 5, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Edwards, Garell & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

Chicago, April 4.

PHRENOLOGY.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. S. GREELEY, City and County Surveyor.

H. W. S. Cleveland, Landscape Gardener.

[illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway,

[illegible]





COUNTY BUILDINGS.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, 2 CLERKS, FIREMEN [illegible]

WANTED—SINGLE MEN TO RUN WAGONS [illegible]

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD SMART ERRAND BOY [illegible]

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE BOYS THAT CAN [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, A CLERK [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A REAL ESTATE office [illegible]

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SOLICIT FAMILY [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the dry goods trade [illegible]

WANTED—A SMART BOY, ABOUT 16 TO 18 [illegible]

WANTED—ENERGETIC SALESMEN AND CANVASSERS [illegible]

WANTED—FIVE MEN OF ABILITY AS SALESMEN [illegible]

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUGGY BODY maker [illegible]

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GOOD MEAT COOK [illegible]

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A CRACKER bakery [illegible]

WANTED—20 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR [illegible]

WANTED—BOOKBINDERS. A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

WANTED—MASON WHO WILL TRADE ABOUT [illegible]

WANTED—ONE OR TWO FIRST-CLASS PATTERN-makers [illegible]

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED CUTTERS [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER IMMEDIATELY [illegible]

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BARBERS [illegible]

WANTED—TO-DAY—AT NO. 39 ARCHER-AV. [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IN WOOLLEN MILL—TWO FEMALE weavers [illegible]

WANTED—RESPECTABLE LADIES OF GOOD address [illegible]

WANTED—TEACHER—AN EXPERIENCED FEMALE [illegible]

WANTED—WASHING TO TAKE IN, OR TO GO out [illegible]

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE CHARGE OF AN office [illegible]

WANTED—SALESWOMEN, FOR LADIES UNDERWEAR [illegible]

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO GIRLS TO work [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER. APPLY AT [illegible]

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES ACQUAINTED with [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 2 FIRST-CLASS dressmakers [illegible]

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS TO SEW [illegible]

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR A COUNTRY hotel [illegible]

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO DO GENERAL housework [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, AT 204 ERIE-st. [illegible]

WANTED—AT 98 NORTH STATE-ST., A GOOD [illegible]

WANTED—AT THE HOME RESTAURANT [illegible]

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL WHO WILL [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL, GOOD WASHER AND ironer [illegible]

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; FIRST TO DO [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL, GERMAN or Swedish [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL [illegible]

WANTED—DRUG CLERK AT 341 CANAL-ST. [illegible]

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL. APPLY AT [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE [illegible]

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, A COOK, AND ONE TO [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 165 PRAIRIE-AV. [illegible]

WANTED—SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL, ONE [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. ALSO, A [illegible]

WANTED—2 GOOD GIRLS—COOK, SECOND girl, and laundry woman [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD SIZE HOUSE [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PERSON HAVING [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—THE ADVERTISER [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE OF 7 [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, WITH POWER [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS ON [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—HOUSE OF [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE IN [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE IN A [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM [illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND [illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN EXCHANGE [illegible]

WANTED—AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF 9 OR 4 [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER IN A wholesale [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STEWARD [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF high standing [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PENMAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS shipping clerk [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF high standing [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND EXPERIENCED [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE, EXPERIENCED man [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXPERIENCE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY AND RELIABLE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN A STORE, BY A steady young man [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (DANE) [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK [illegible]

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A CONTRACTOR or builder [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO RUN A STATIONARY or portable engine [illegible]

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SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR A FEW FIRST-class girls [illegible]

Seamstresses, &c.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT American lady as housekeeper [illegible]

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO CHAMBER-work [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT girl [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE young girl [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL [illegible]

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WANTED—NOTICE—THE HIGHEST PRICE [illegible]

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WANTED—A GOOD WATCH DOG. ONE A LITTLE [illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR MOVING [illegible]

WANTED—I HAVE DAILY APPLICATIONS [illegible]

WANTED—DOUBLE HOUSE OR TWO GOOD houses [illegible]

WANTED—HOUSES—WE HAVE TENANTS FOR [illegible]

WANTED—SINGERS—SOPRANO, ALTO, AND [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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FOR SALE—ONE BRIGHT BAY HORSE [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, AT 1 P. M. [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A HORSE SUITABLE FOR [illegible]

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## THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

Without dissenting from the wisdom and patriotism which have required that every State heretofore readmitted into the Union should first have elected State officers and Representatives in Congress of the Republican pattern, we trust we may be permitted, without mortal offence to the little people who make their living out of politics, to doubt whether its interests, or those of the country, require that Georgia, which has Republican officers now, should be kept out of the Union for fear she may elect Democratic officers hereafter. This is the exact quality of the milk in the Georgia cocoanut, which is now being tossed from the House to the Senate, and back. Mr. Butler says, in substance: "Tie the present State officers into their chairs for three years to come, which is nearly three years longer than the people elected them to serve, and I am ready to readmit the State. If not, I go for keeping the State out of the Union until it votes Radical on the negro and reconstruction questions." And Mr. Sumner echoes the same sentiment in the Senate. As there is nothing left of these questions now except the question of the readmission of Georgia, everything else having been settled by the Fifteenth Amendment, General Butler's motion is to not let Georgia come in until she herself is willing to vote that she ought to be kept out. We confess that if this be sound statesmanship, or decent workmanship, or anything else that is "[illegible]," we fail to see it. It looks as if Butler and Sumner regarded the reconstruction question as the English lawyer did the chancery suit which he bequeathed to his son, as a thing that was never to be settled, decided, or compromised, but which, having made the fortune of himself, his father, and his grandfather, he desired to see handed down to his grandson, and great-grandson, as long as any heirs male remained in the family to attend to it.

The readmission of Georgia will restore the Union, and so far as the mission of the Republican party was to restore the Union, its mission will be [illegible]. We have inveterate and profound contempt for that obstructionist class of mere partisans who, having made something out of the war, would fain keep rebel animosities and discontent alive, under the apprehension that, when they are mustered out from service against the rebels, they will be discharged from political life altogether, as having no capacity for anything else. Such politicians rightly suspect their incapacity and the people should take them at their word.

When the reconstruction question has, like the negro question, been settled, as it will be by the admission of Georgia, the chief duty of the Republican party will be to restore the prosperity of the country from the low stage to which it was brought by the devastations and destruction of the war, and, at the same time, to enhance the national credit, not only by a judicious and wise revenue system, but by absolute concord and revived and enlarged commerce, and fraternal feeling between the sections lately at war. The pretence that the rebel States are a smouldering volcano is a deadly assault upon the national credit, as well as a political untruth. It is the first duty of the Republican party to stamp under foot every misguided effort to keep alive the animosities of the war, now that the ballot is firmly and irrevocably secured to the emancipated race.

Suppose the Democrats carry the next election in Georgia, as they are very likely to do under the present provocation, what harm will result to the State, or what reason will that fact, if it could be predicted, furnish why the State should not now be readmitted? None whatever! We know the silent omnipotence of the ballot to secure kind treatment by the politicians toward those who need it. What if, in the State at large, the Democrats, former slaveholders, and ex-rebels, have a majority? In many of the counties the two parties are evenly divided, and in not a few the Republicans, most of whom are black, are in the majority. To cater to and win the colored vote in these, politicians of every grade will soon learn to treat the black man with decent respect, if not with genuine kindness, at elections and elsewhere, throughout the entire State.

No more is needed. It is not essential to the peace of Georgia that the black minority shall rule the white majority forever. It is not consistent with manliness and dignity in Republicans to plot for or abet that anti-republican outrage. The blacks of Georgia, being confessedly in the minority in numbers, in property, in intelligence and in capacity for government, have not the audacity to ask or expect to govern the State. It would be a threefold outrage against the right of the majority, the interests of the tax-payers, and the rule of intelligence to coerce the State to submit to their rule by Congressional legislation. Again we urge that the State of Georgia be promptly admitted without conditions, and the Union restored.

The Italians, having to some extent abandoned the romantic notion of an Italy "free from the Alps to the sea," have of late taken some rapid strides in the way of material progress. They seem disposed to grapple with their financial difficulties, and the new Cabinet has thus far shown itself to be possessed of both ability and resolution. Whatever may become of the ideal unity of Italy, it seems to have been determined to postpone that possible day of an Italy "hungry from the mountains to the sea," which more than one statesman has predicted. The Italy which was "made, but not completed," by the victory of Sadowa, has yet a great task to accomplish before its house is set in order. The International Maritime Exhibition, which is announced to be held at Naples from the 1st of September to the 30th of November next will do something to show the progress which has been accomplished in Italy, as well as among other maritime powers. We find in the *Unione [illegible]*, of [illegible] [illegible] 1869, the Government of Victor Emanuel determined to invite the several maritime countries to attend an International Maritime Exhibition to be held at Naples, from September 1 to November 30, 1870. The call has been issued. All exhibitors will be granted a certain amount of space, and the government will do its utmost to accommodate foreigners, by the remission of duties, storage of goods, etc. The articles to be exhibited are classified in ten groups, embracing all materials connected with ship-building, and navigation. Gold, silver, and copper medals will be awarded to successful competitors. All objects relating to naval architecture, steam engines, docks, and maritime establishments, wood, metals, and combustibles, articles and materials for rigging and navigation in general, implements and arms for commercial marine, preparations for salvage, victualling of ships and sailors' movables, fisheries, scientific works, and everything of a similar nature will be admitted to competition. Mr. Ferdinand De Lucca, Consul General of Italy in the United States, No. 7 Broadway, New York, will give persons interested full details concerning the exhibition. It is not to be expected that the United States will come up very strong in the way of ship-building at this exhibition, but we might send a copy of the report of the House Committee on the Decline of American Commerce. Nothing would surprise the European exhibitors more.

## THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education have an application before the Common Council for permission to sell $200,000 of school bonds. Some time ago, they had an application for permission to build a new school house on the site of the Dearborn School, on Madison street, opposite McVicker's Theatre. This request the Council returned to them, recommending a reconsideration of the proposition. On Tuesday evening the Board of Education renewed the demand. They now propose to erect a large building on the present school lot, which will cost $150,000; to be used as a school and a public hall, and for offices of the Board of Education. To this end it is proposed to sell $150,000 of the bonds they expect to get, leaving only $50,000 to purchase lots and erect school buildings. This action of the board is extravagant, indefensible and inexplicable. There are 25,000 children excluded from the public schools for want of sufficient accommodation. The great demand is for primary school buildings. Of these there are two kinds: One of eight rooms, accommodating 512 children, and costing $15,000 each; and the other of twelve rooms, accommodating 768 children, and costing $25,000 each. Twenty of these buildings, judiciously located, could be filled with children now excluded for want of room. The $200,000 called for would build fourteen of the one class of buildings, giving seats to 7,168 children, or eight buildings of the other size, giving seats to 6,044. Now which is the more legitimate and proper use for this money; to build school houses in which children, now excluded for want of room, shall be educated, or to erect a mammoth building in a place where no school is wanted; where the demands of business are every year crowding the scholars further and further away, and where the real estate which it is proposed thus to occupy, is far too valuable to be devoted to such purposes.

A motion was made by Inspector Carter to erect a number of stores on the Dearborn lot, and to use the upper part of the building for school purposes. The act of the Legislature of 1869, authorizes the city of Chicago—

"To borrow, from time to time, as the Board of Education, and the Common Council of said city shall deem expedient, a sum of money not exceeding $200,000, for the purpose of buying and leasing grounds for school houses, and for the erection and furnishing of school houses in said city."

The same act limits the authority of the Common Council to issue bonds to the "purchasing and leasing of grounds or lands for school houses, and the erection and furnishing of school houses." The use of any of this money, or the issue of any bonds for any other purpose than the purchase or lease of lots, and the erection and furnishing of school houses, will be as illegal as to use it for building bridges, or improving public parks. The proposed expenditure of $150,000 upon a public building to be hired out as stores or for public uses is not only illegal; but, involving as it does the failure to build the school houses so sorely needed, is a double violation of trust.

It is a matter of some significance that one of the leaders in this extravagant job, is a member of the Board of Public Works, as well as a member of the Board of Education. Is it possible that the ambition of the former board, is not satisfied with the abortion of the new Court House which they are now taking to pieces, and of the various costly school buildings erected during the last two years, but that it must now propose to fool away the school bonds, and with the proceeds thereof erect another similar edifice? In the report of the proceedings of the Board of Education on Tuesday night last, the following passages occur:

"Mr. Hayden spoke of the imperfections of the Forest Avenue and Larrabee Street Schools, which were built according to plans adopted by the Common Council. Their roofs were failing in, the walls were settling, the timber was unsound and fresh from the logs. The roofs were poorly supported, and were giving way even before the plaster was put on. The Clark, and other schools, were terribly imperfect, and needed looking after.

"Inspector Carter said when the Court House roof gave way attention was paid to the roofs of all the city buildings. Those of the Larrabee and, especially, of the Forest Avenue School were found exceedingly unsafe, and were ordered strengthened. Green stuff had been put in, and the builders had been ordered to discontinue its use. The architects had supervised their erection, and the board was not responsible.

"Inspector Runyan described his visit to the Larrabee Street School, which had a roof on it like an old sieve. The water dripped through on the rafters and floors. Some workmen were there, without any boss, putting in green wood for floorings. The great hall had no place for desk or platform, and if the doors were changed the roof would surely fall in. He hoped some person would be selected by the board to superintend all the school buildings."

In addition to these exposures, it was stated that the Wells and Franklin School buildings were in a wretched condition. The cost of these buildings, exclusive of lots, was as follows: Clark, $65,000; Wells, $48,000; Franklin, $50,000, and the Forest Avenue and Larrabee Street Schools about $45,000 each. The attempt to throw the responsibility upon the Common Council as to the Forest avenue and Larrabee street buildings is contemptible. The Board of Education could not agree upon a plan,—nearly every member having a "friend" seeking the job. So hopelessly divided were they, that at last the Council took the matter in hand. It is no satisfaction to the public to be informed by a member of the Board of Public Works that these buildings were imperfectly constructed of green wood, and of such faulty architecture that they are tumbling to pieces, and that he did not interfere because there was an architect employed to superintend the work. What is the Board of Public Works for, if it is not to take charge of the erection of public buildings, and to arrest any work which is progressing dishonestly?

Chicago has had a costly experience in this matter of building. A quarter of a million dollars has been wasted on a rickety Court House; as much more upon rickety and unsafe school buildings, and now it is proposed to spend $150,000 more of the school funds upon another wholly unnecessary job. In the official list of school lots, the site of the Dearborn School is valued at $195,000; upon this valuable lot it is proposed to erect a mammoth public building, at an expense of $150,000, which will cost $200,000 before it is finished, and thus sink $400,000 of the school property for no other purpose, in our opinion, than to give somebody a job.

We hope the Common Council will veto any such reckless expenditure of public money. In the first place the Council can only authorize the issue of bonds to buy lots and build school houses, and the city is not authorized to borrow any money on school account for any other purpose. But, even if there were any legal authority for such a misuse of the money, there can be no apology for taking the money needed to build primary school buildings, which would give seats to 6,500 children now in the streets for want of room, to lavish upon a public building wholly unnecessary.

The time is near at hand when the present Council will have an opportunity to do something in the way of either redeeming the pledges on which they were elected, or of refusing to do so. The appropriations and expenditures of the current fiscal year were voted by their predecessors. They will soon be called upon to make a record of their own. If they violate or come short of their promises, they will be driven with indignation from their places, and the disgrace resting upon them will cloud their future prospects during the residue [illegible] public confidence, than the old Board of Supervisors. The proposal to build a composite structure, part school, part hall, and part offices, on the Dearborn lot, is exactly on a par with the Normal School job at Englewood. The Dearborn lot is very nearly in the business centre of the city. In a few years more it will be surrounded with wholesale stores, the children who might be accommodated in it living a long distance away. It would hardly be a more futile undertaking to invest $150,000 in building a school house on the top of the crib at the end of the lake tunnel.

## THE STREET RAILWAY DECISION.

The United States Supreme Court recently affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, in the case of the City of Chicago *vs* Sheldon. It will be remembered that when the special assessment was made for paving Milwaukee avenue, the West Division Railway Company refused to pay the assessment levied upon them as occupants of the street, alleging that their contract with the city, dated May 23, 1859, relieved them from all obligations in regard to the streets, except the duty of keeping eight feet in width, along the line of their railway, in good repair. The city contended that, under the decision of the State Supreme Court, in the case of the City of Chicago *vs* Baer, the railway company were liable to pay any sum assessed against them, for benefits accruing from the paving of streets, and that such benefits must be ascertained in the usual way. One of the stockholders of the railway filed a bill in the Circuit Court of the United States to enjoin the city authorities from collecting the special assessment. An injunction was granted, and the city appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which has decided that the contract between the city and the railway company must be strictly construed and enforced; that the Constitution of Illinois does not prohibit the Legislature from commuting with individuals or corporate bodies the burdens of special taxes or assessments of this kind; that the contract in question is not in conflict with any constitutional or legislative provision, and that the special assessment in question cannot be collected from the railway company.

In concluding his opinion in this case, Mr. Justice Nelson says, referring to the contract between the city and the railway company, that "a contract having been entered into between the parties, valid at the time by the laws of the State, it is not competent, even for the Legislature, to pass an act impairing its obligation." It will be remembered that the Legislature, in 1865, did attempt to pass an act impairing the obligation of this contract by providing that the right of the railway company to occupy the streets of the city should be extended to the period of ninety-nine years, the original contract having granted them this power for only twenty-five years. We contended, at the time this law was passed, that the Legislature had no authority to alter the contract in this manner. It appears now that the Supreme Court of the United States, in a case where this whole question was reviewed, hold the same opinion. It is true that the question before the court was not in relation to the ninety-nine year bill, and, therefore, the remark made by Justice Nelson is only a *dictum*, but it shows clearly what the court would decide if the validity of the ninety-nine year law should ever come before it, and the opinion in the Sheldon case will certainly be the highest authority that can be quoted in this matter in any inferior tribunals, whether State or national. If, therefore, the city has lost the right to tax these companies for street improvements, it has resumed the right to take possession of their franchises at the expiration of the term of the original contract, one half of which has already expired.

## CANADA AND THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

The execution of the Canadian Scott, at Fort Garry, by officials of the revolutionary government of the Red River country, has called out from the press of Canada expressions of the highest indignation, and threats of the direst vengeance. The Toronto *Telegraph* asks, "Why is not a reward offered for the head of the murderer Riel?" and continues to query in the same strain, as follows:

"Are the monsters who committed this foul crime to go unpunished? Are our people to be thus butchered on our own soil, and [illegible]? Is the guilt of this innocent blood for vengeance to fall unheeded on our ears? Are we to [illegible] treat for terms with the emissaries of murderers? Are we to negotiate with the agents of a few hundred dirty, ignorant, miserable half-breeds, who have boldly defied our authority, imprisoned our people, and shed the blood of an innocent man? No; we should be unworthy of an inheritance, we should be a disgrace to the national name we bear, if we did not make those blood-stained ruffians feel the weight of our vengeance. We must punish them to the fullest extent of law and justice. We must hold them answerable—every man of them—for the crimes they have committed. It is useless now to talk of commissioners, and treaties, and negotiations. The only commissioners to be thought of are a strong and efficient military force, able and determined to bring the understrappers to their knees, and the ringleaders to the rope. Such a force must be sent out at the earliest moment. Even now the government should have their preparations half made. It will not do to leave everything to the last hour. Let us have no bungling."

The *Telegraph* thinks that the most serious part of the business is not the execution of Scott or the ascendancy of the insurrectionists, "but the announcement made to the world by the inaction of the Ottawa authorities, as yet, that we are entirely unfit for the task we have assumed of becoming a continental power." It declares that the order for a British force to proceed to the Northwest—"not as aids to the civil authorities of the Dominion, but as the actual government itself"—is an "imperial rebuke," that is "not creditable to our statesmanship, or to the forecast or patriotism of the active promoters of confederation."

The Toronto *Globe* is equally emphatic. It says:

"The off-putting policy of our rulers has had the same effect as if they were in league with Riel; and, if a similar course is persisted in, the result will be still more discreditable to Canada and ruinous to British prospects in the Northwest. * * Scott's grave has made a wide and impassable gulf between Riel and the British Government. The very mention of treaty and conference would now be too absurd to be for a moment entertained. Riel has thrown down as gage of battle Scott's mangled body. It remains to be seen if he can do it with impunity."

Several Indian Chiefs were in Ottawa last week, consulting with the government respecting the employment of a force of Indians in connection with the expedition to Red River; and Chief Johnston gave the assurance that, on a week's notice, he could muster a band of about eight hundred young braves,—"fine, strapping, active fellows, capable of enduring any amount of hardship."

It is all very easy for the Canadian journals to talk vehemently about "punishing the monsters who committed this foul crime;" but the accomplishment of that deed will be found a task of no light magnitude. Riel is in a position of great strength, geographically; and if, after great and long-continued exertions, a British force shall succeed in reaching the scene of the troubles, the insurgent leader, failing in ability to cope with his assailants, will place himself out of harm's way by crossing the American frontier, in very much the same way that the St. Albans raiders retreated into Canada.

There is an irrepressible Irish citizen in Cincinnati, named JIMMY FITZGERALD. This gentleman is a Republican, and, it is said, has aspirations for Congress. During the last year he was President of the Common Council. He resides in the First Ward, which is Democratic by about 400 majority. At the recent election, the Republicans, for the most part, repudiated Fitzgerald, and the Democracy nominated an old veteran of their own stripe. Fitzgerald announced himself as an independent candidate. The entire press of the city, of both parties, opposed Jimmy, and the Republicans, having no candidate, generally supported the Democratic nominee. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, Fitzgerald was elected, receiving the entire Irish vote and the entire negro vote, beating his Democratic opponent badly. One hundred and thirty colored men went to the polls, and, forming into line, with their life-long Irish adversaries, pushed on the column of Jimmy Fitzgerald, and secured his election. At night, after the election, Fitzgerald, in his speech, publicly thanked his "colored fellow-citizens" for their support. Is this what the Republicans expected from the Fifteenth Amendment? Is this what the Democracy dreaded? At the very first election under the new dispensation, the Celt and the African united to defeat both parties, and succeeded in doing so.

The present tax on sad-irons, or, as they are more familiarly termed, flat-irons, an indispensable utensil in every family, is 60½ per cent in gold. That is to say, every set [illegible] Means with a view "to reduce taxation," have reported that hereafter all flat-irons shall pay a tax of 70 per cent. This increase is defended on the ground that it is in the line of "encouraging home industry," to make every housewife and washerwoman pay $5.10 for every set of flat-irons which, otherwise, they could buy for $3.00. It should be borne in mind that this tax is not collected by the government. It is paid over to some man in Pennsylvania or New Jersey to enable him to pocket 70 per cent profit on the capital invested in making these irons.

Mr. George I. Lewis states that the cost of making pig iron with raw bituminous coal, at the Rockwood furnace, Roane County, Tennessee, is $16.95 per ton. Major L. L. Thomasson, of Chattanooga, for a long time Superintendent of the Cornwall furnace, Cherokee County, Georgia, gives the cost of making pig metal, with charcoal, at the furnace. The furnace is a small one, only 34 feet high. He gives the result for three weeks, in October, 1869. The week ending October 12 shows the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Produced: | |
| 81 tons pig iron, at $45 | [illegible] |
| 1 boiler front casting | 15 |
| 300 lbs hollow ware | 18 |
| Total receipts | [illegible] |
| Expenses: | |
| [illegible] bushels charcoal, at [illegible] cents | [illegible] |
| 85 tons ore, at $2 | 170 |
| Labor | [illegible] |
| Lime | 6 |
| Hauling iron to landing | [illegible] |
| Freight to Rome, Georgia | [illegible] |
| Total | $1,111 |
| Profit | 1,917 |
| | [illegible] |

The earnings of the succeeding weeks were $2,647 and $2,468, against expenses of $1,217 and $1,202. The Chattanooga *Times*, from which we gather these facts, thus comments upon them:

"It will be seen from these figures, which are based upon actual experiment, that during the three weeks the furnace made 164⅓ tons of pig iron, at a total cost, laid down at the rolling mill in Rome, of $3,673.[illegible], or an average cost per ton of $22.37. Deducting from the total cost $449.75 paid for hauling and freight to Rome, or $2.74 per ton, and we have the cost per ton at the furnace, only $19.63 for No. 1 (charcoal) pig iron, which brings $45 per ton. The tariff on pig iron is now $9 in gold or $10.80 in currency, with gold at 120. If Congress should abolish the tariff, suppose that to be deducted from the price, it would leave $34.20, which would still give a profit at Rome of $12.[illegible] per ton, or a little over 55 per cent. With the tariff, the profit per ton is something over 100 per cent. Therefore, if the tariff is abolished or reduced so low that the Pennsylvania iron men find themselves unable to make both ends meet, we hope they will be emboldened by these figures to pull up stakes and come down here, where nature has been so bountiful of her treasures that the iron makers stand in no need of any other protection than their own labor and the quality of their iron give them."

In the McFarland trial, which has now commenced in New York, it appears that one of the jurors empanelled had never heard of the case until he was summoned to help try it. In contemplation of law, he is the bright particular star in the galaxy of twelve, who are to receive the law and decide upon the evidence; for, if he never heard of the case before, he could not have formed or expressed an opinion upon it. But another question (not a legal question), will suggest itself to many observers, to wit: if this irreproachable juror, residing in New York, neither reads newspapers himself, nor associates with people who do—in short, if he is so devoid of intelligence as never to have heard of the Richardson-McFarland shooting affair in a city which was, for days and weeks, literally blazing with excitement regarding it—is it probable that he is capable of forming an opinion after he hears the law and the evidence? To our mind he is as little fitted to receive and comprehend the rulings of the Judge as a certain woman in Tennessee was to comprehend Methodism, when the minister told her that Jesus Christ died for her, and she replied that she didn't know He was dead.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* defines a man who goes for "incidental protection" as a "free trader with his mask on." We suppose that this is intended as a fling at the Hon. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin. It would seem that incidentalists are not likely to get much favor in any quarter. The mask may answer for a single campaign, but it will not be worth much after one wearing.

### Our Own Opera Troupes.

A few weeks since, the Germania Mænnerchor of this city performed Von Weber's opera of "Der Freischutz," [illegible] sisted purely by amateurs in the leading *roles*, and met with gratifying success, both musically and financially. Incited by this success, and accepting the assurance that a legitimate entertainment would meet with generous patronage, the Concordia Mænnerchor, a rival organization, and an offshoot from the Germania, at once commenced the study of Mozart's great romantic and Masonic opera, "The Magic Flute," and, after two or three months' practice, performed it for the first time on Monday evening, with complete success in every respect, although it is one of the most difficult and trying works in any *repertoire*. In the matter of costuming, properties, and general mounting; in the excellence of instrumentation; in the precision, force, and efficiency of choral effects; and in the strength, expression and dramatic and musical success of the soloists, and are not claiming too much in asserting that the performance has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, since the first opera was given here in 1850. There have been foreign troupes undoubtedly stronger in some particular direction, but no troupe has ever before given us such an orchestra and chorus, such evenness of excellence in every part, even to the most trivial, and such a general *ensemble*.

The performance was in every respect remarkable and more remarkable than appears upon the surface. Here was a chorus of eighty-four voices and twelve soloists, not one of them professional musicians. The performers were composed exclusively of gentlemen engaged in active business and of ladies sharing the responsibilities and duties of society and household life, and yet, actuated by an enthusiastic love of art, they have found time to exchange some of the duties for the amenities of life, and to study and master one of the grandest and most difficult operatic works and to perform it in a manner which challenges comparison with the best efforts of professional troupes who are constantly in practice and make music the daily work of their lives. That there should exist in the midst of all the din of trade and this seething, restless struggle for wealth and place, an organization, or, rather, two organizations possessing such a high degree of musical culture and the disposition and enthusiasm to exhibit that culture in such a successful manner, is in every way creditable to the city, and especially to the German element of our citizens, which has done so much for good music in Chicago.

When the Germania Mænnerchor had finished "Der Freischutz," we congratulated the society upon its success. We now have the pleasant duty of repeating that congratulation to the Concordia and to its new and efficient conductor, Mr. Grosscurth, whose executive ability in music, no one can doubt after hearing the performances of the "Magic Flute." Both societies and both conductors, Mr. Grosscurth and Mr. Balatka, have reason to congratulate themselves also. We hope, however, they will not rest [illegible]; but, having broken the ice, that each society will continue its healthy competition, and enter at once upon the study of other works, with a view to public performance.

## THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Joseph E. Kipley, County Judge of Warren County, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the Governor.

—In the Jefferson County Circuit Court, Joseph Tucker, for killing James Orrick, was sentenced to eleven years in the Penitentiary.

—Reuben Lively died at his residence, near New Athens, on the 21st ult., aged 74 years. He had resided in the State since 1816, and fought many a battle in the earlier days with the Indians.

—A reunion of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry will be held at Jacksonville on the 24th of May next.

—The mother of Major W. M. Taylor, Clerk of the Illinois Supreme Court, Third Grand Division, died on Thursday last, in her 69th year, from an attack of paralysis. She was the wife of the Rev. P. Taylor, a well-known Baptist clergyman, who has preached in Northern Illinois for twenty-six years.

—The Galesburg *Press*, of the 4th, says: "Several of our city surgeons lately purchased a body in Chicago for dissecting purposes, and, upon its arrival, had it arranged in a room adjoining the office of Drs. Hamilton and Phillips. An enterprising life insurance agent, a few days after, accosted Dr. Judd and inquired of him whether he could not put him on the track of a good insurance risk. 'Don't know,' said the Doctor, 'but there is a man in the office next to Doc. Hamilton. You might get a risk on him.' With an eye to business, our friend started, stated his business to Dr. Philips, and asked for an introduction. 'Certainly,' said the Doctor, 'Walk this way,' and he opened the door to the dissecting-room. The last seen of that insurance agent, he was examining an almanac to ascertain if April Fool's Day came on Friday."

—Some time last summer, James O'Brien brought to Galesburg from Florida a young woman, named Lizzie Brewer, whom he had kept as his mistress, and who was then *enceinte* by him. He soon abandoned her, and she, being without money or friends, was taken to the almshouse. In October last, she then being some seven or eight months advanced, a suit in bastardy was brought by the Supervisors against O'Brien. He agreed to settle the matter by marrying the woman, and on the 11th of October they were married by 'Squire Marsh, of Galesburg. The marriage was by no means agreeable to O'Brien [illegible] woman was never seen in the village, and O'Brien reported that he had sent her off to her family. On Saturday last the body of a woman was found in that vicinity. The skeleton was perfect, but most of the flesh had been eaten off by hogs. The remains of a *fœtal* skeleton were also discernible. Suspicions were at once aroused that the discovered body was that of Mrs. O'Brien, and O'Brien was at once arrested. Circumstances are strongly against him. We glean these facts from the Galesburg *Press*.

—At the celebration of the silver wedding of the Rev. R. H. Pullman and wife, in Peoria, on the 4th, about 300 persons were present. An address was delivered to the party, in the Church of the Messiah, by the Rev. James M. Pullman. After this, the party adjourned to the vestry, where the presents were exhibited. Mrs. Pullman received two elegant watches and chains, and Mr. Pullman a valuable watch and chain. Other presents consisted of tea-castors, spoons, cake-baskets, butter-dishes, milk-pitchers, soup-ladles (gold lined), cake-dishes, tobacco-boxes (gold-lined), a beautiful ornamental cross; gold pins and diamond studs; $50 in American coins, of the dollar each of the mintage of 1870. A brother sent as his remembrance, a government bond for $1,000; and there were a large number of smaller presents. The *Transcript* says: "Of the relatives of Mr. Pullman who were present from abroad, were Mr. Albert B. Pullman, General Superintendent of the Palace Car Company, of Chicago, who was accompanied by his lady and three children; Mr. C. L. Pullman and lady and one child, of Paola, Kansas; Mrs. E. C. Pullman, of Chicago; Mrs. H. Dakes, of Harvard, Ill.; Miss Helen Pullman, of Chicago; Mr. Frank Pullman, Third National Bank, Chicago; and Rev. James M. Pullman, of the Sixth Universalist Church, New York city. A congratulatory telegram was received from Mr. George M. Pullman, Sumpter, South Carolina."

IOWA.

The Des Moines correspondent of the Keokuk *Gate City* gives the following synopsis of the Rev. Mr. Field's prayer the other morning in the lower House of the Legislature: "He asked, among other things, that God would enlighten the minds of the members to an appreciation of the greatness of our State, and that they might make a liberal appropriation for a new capitol. He told the Lord that but one more vote was needed, and asked that good sense might be given some one so that that one vote should be obtained. Then he told the Lord of the boundless resources, and wealth, and beauty of Iowa, and asked him if such a State was not able to build a new State House. He thanked God that this General Assembly had seen fit to propose an amendment to the constitution so as to allow women to vote and hold office, and he prayed that this General Assembly might prepare a nice building for the ladies when they come up to take their seats as law-makers."

WISCONSIN.

A Wisconsin farmer sues for a divorce on the ground that his wife can't chop the amount of wood that she boasted about previous to marriage.

—A son, 9 years old, of Mr. Monaghan, of Calumet County, went to water his father's horse, and commenced tickling a young colt. The mother of the colt, not liking the fun, turned upon the boy and bit off about half an inch of his nose.

—The Hudson *Star* gives an account of a surgical operation performed by Dr. Otis Hoyt, with the assistance of other physicians. Miss Ella Gray, some years ago, had her face and neck burned by some boiling lard. The skin became contracted around her throat, causing her mouth to open, and it could never be closed without difficulty. She remained in that condition over nineteen years. In the operation, the throat in front was entirely uncovered; all of the arteries, wind-pipe, nerves, etc., being completely exposed to view. Sixty-two square inches of cuticle were cut away, a part of it taken from each shoulder, and placed on her throat, where it was secured by stitches of silver wire. The operation lasted over two hours.

—The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of the 5th says: "Yesterday morning, the large dam at Beaver Dam was carried away and the water, rushing down, swept a gap of some thirty feet through the lower and smaller dam. The loss to the owners, and the delay to the mills will be a serious one. A bridge and a dam near Oconomowoc have been carried away. The bridge across the Wisconsin River at Muscoda, which was built some over a year ago, at an expense of over $9,000, was almost totally destroyed by the breaking up of the ice in the river on Tuesday last. The Hon. F. W. Horn brings intelligence that the village of Cedarsburg suffered a disastrous inundation by the recent rise in Milwaukee River. Keeler's dam, situated above the place, was carried away, and the vast body of water dammed up by it suddenly precipitated on the village. The water rushed through the principal streets in torrents, sweeping all light obstructions before it, filling cellars and the lower stories of dwelling houses, and depositing hundreds of tons of ice on the low ground. Four dams and four bridges were swept to destruction in a few minutes, and the principal bridge leading to Grafton is yet in danger. All the Cedarsburg dams are destroyed, excepting Horn's and the Columbian. The adjoining village of [illegible] has been under water for three days last, and the inhabitants were passing from house to house in boats yesterday. The loss of property will amount to several thousands of dollars, and the loss by obstructing and delaying business to many thousands more. The flood was gradually receding yesterday, and hopes were entertained that its ravages were ended."

INDIANA.

A fire in the Indiana State Prison, at Jeffersonville, on Sunday, did $20,000 damage. A prisoner, named Isaac Roberts, a negro, was burned to death.

MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Archange Thebault died at Detroit, on Sunday, aged 109 years and 1 day.

—[illegible] in Ionia County [illegible] on Wednesday of last week as John Smith, with a party of [illegible] children, on their way [illegible], was driving a wagon across the bridge over the river, some part of the vehicle gave way, causing it to swerve from its course and strike forcibly against the railing of the bridge. This was not strong enough to sustain the shock, and gave way, precipitating the wagon, with all its occupants, into the stream a few feet below. Mr. Smith escaped, swimming to shore with his child in his arms. The others—including his wife, Mrs. Ellen Yere, Miss Fanny L. Lysaght, and a girl of 13 or 14 years—were drowned.

—The Hon. William T. Howell died at his residence in Newaygo, on Sunday, of typhoid fever. He had long been an active politician in Michigan. Many years since he was repeatedly elected to the Legislature by the Democrats from Hillsdale County, and also served as Presidential elector. When the Republican party came into power, he joined it, and was Representative in the Legislature from Newaygo, for two terms. He was afterwards appointed United States Judge for Arizona Territory, which position he held for a year or more, finally retiring to accept the Indian Agency for Michigan. But his commission, after having been made out, was cancelled by President Lincoln, he being almost his last official act. Since then (1865) Mr. Howell has lived in comparative retirement.

MINNESOTA.

Mr. Wm. D. Murray married Sarah L. Robinson, at Lake City, on the 22d of February, 1869. She was the daughter of a Mr. Webster, of Lake City, and had previously been the wife of D. C. Robinson. Mr. and Mrs. R. resided at Stillwater, but she went to Lake City on a visit to her parents, and while there her husband joined her, but soon left on a trip up the river. This was the last that was seen of him, and from information gained from the papers, it was supposed that he had fallen from a boat somewhere near St. Anthony and been drowned. At any rate, Mrs. Robinson lived two years with her parents at Lake City as a widow, working as a dressmaker, until she married Mr. Murray. Some time last December they removed to Byron, where they kept a small hotel. On the 27th ult., she surprised her husband by stating to him that she had, a few days previously, received a letter from Robinson, her former husband, written from Towanda, Pa., conveying the startling news that, instead of being a widow, she was doubly married, he being alive and writing to her that he was coming to Byron to get her and her only child, a girl of about 4 years of age, living with her and Murray. This letter she answered some days before informing her husband of it. On the 28th, Mr. and Mrs. Murray talked the matter over, and wrote letters to Robinson and others on the subject, and Mr. M. took them to the Post Office. During his absence, Mrs. M. procured some laudanum and swallowed it, and, though the fact was soon discovered and every effort made to save her, she died a few hours afterward.

MISSOURI.

The income returns of that part of the city of St. Joseph north of Olive street, show the following incomes of $10,000 and over: Simon Adler, $16,289; Charles F. Bailey, $12,305; Armstrong Beattie, $15,342; W. G. Fairleigh, $10,358; A. Furst, $16,306; George T. Hoagland, $14,745; James McCord, [illegible] [illegible] Stephens, $11,484; P. E. Studebaker, $10,000; Milton Tootle, $21,425; W. M. Wyeth, $13,500; William Zook, $27,760.

THE TERRITORIES.

Mrs. Caroline Nell is now a Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Wyoming.

—Number of acres taken at the United States Land Office at Vermillion, Dakota Territory, during the month of March, 1870:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of acres taken under the Pre-emption law | 14,[illegible] |
| Number of acres taken under the Homestead law | 4,097.15 |
| Number of acres of land sold | [illegible] |
| Number of acres located with warrants | 80.00 |
| Number of acres on which final proof was made under the Homestead act | 160.00 |
| Total | [illegible] |

—The Central City (Col.) *Register* says: "A few days ago a dog was taken alive from an unoccupied shaft on the Bobtail lode. The animal had fallen seventy feet, and had remained there *forty-three days*. When taken out he was nearly starved to death and able to eat but very little, but is recovering. When taken out he was only skin and bones, but no bones were broken."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A woman in New York is dying of a cat bite.

—The Boston *Transcript* thinks that England's great present want is a Deaf Asylum for the sole use of British sea Captains.

—London is getting ready for an epidemic of burlesques. Seven new ones are preparing.

—The bell was recently stolen from the steeple of a Kentucky church.

—A Kentucky man sold the clothes of his dead wife at auction, the other day.

—The English National Life-boat Institution is doing a great work. Last year its boats saved 871 lives and 33 vessels.

—A bearded woman died the other day at Toulouse, France, aged 104 years. She had a beard two feet long.

—The last blondes of a New York theatre now appear with hair dyed black and faces bronzed to an olive tinge.

—The Liverpool races this year caused two deaths—a gentleman jockey who was thrown and killed, and a betting man who atoned for his losses by shooting himself.

—The Montreal *Gazette* commences an article on the anticipated raid of the Fenians, with the declaration that "the Fenians are like the crows," and urges "that if they again invade Canada they will be treated like wild beasts."

—A San Francisco Judge said recently, in admitting the testimony of a Chinaman, that he would admit the testimony of a dog if he had apparently been wronged and were capable of telling his story about it.

—The Quebec *Mercury* suggests that the [illegible] he constrained to conquer these necessary Territories."

—At Spurenburg (thirty miles from Berlin) an immense layer of salt was discovered two years since, which, according to the report made last month to the German Geological Society, has been bored to the depth of half an English mile, or 3,530 feet of which 3,347, or four-ninths of a mile, go through one layer of pure rock salt! The temperature at the bottom was 33⅓ Fahrenheit.

—Mad. Ollivier has taken to wearing high evening dresses, and has caused it to be understood that those who frequent her *salon* are expected to follow her example. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, on this topic, says: "Few more painful scenes were ever witnessed than that offered by ladies attending the drawing-room at the Palace the other day, in low dresses, on a bitterly cold afternoon; and the wonder is that so barbarous a system should be allowed to continue for one hour. Unfortunately, there is nobody to protect the young from their own mothers. They cannot remonstrate against a practice pursued by their elders and betters, whose hardened constitutions are less delicate, and who are not ashamed to set their children an example of utter indifference to decency, danger, and death."

—From time to time accounts are brought from India of the famine which has been progressing in certain districts for years. In 1867 the monsoon, of unusual length and violence, flooded the rice country and rotted the crops. Since then, during two years, not a shower of rain has fallen. Wells and tanks are dried up, grain does not germinate, herbage is parched, and at least 300,000 deaths by starvation and thirst have occurred in the province of Rajpootana. Neither the British East Indian authorities nor the native chiefs appear to be able to provide measures of permanent relief, and the wretched survivors of these disasters eke out existence by sucking the top shoots of certain tall trees, obtained with difficulty by climbing. Four months are yet to elapse before there is any probability of another rainfall.

—In a recent letter Florence Nightingale says: "As far as I have opportunity to judge, the most valuable reformatory education is missed at present, viz.: Teaching a man that it is dearer to steal than to work (the only lesson which most thieves are capable of receiving). If a thief's or a forger's sentence were that he had to work his way out of prison by repaying the amount, or more than the amount, he had stolen, and repaying the State besides for his sustenance out of his earnings, instead of being provided for and lodged in prison, he might then, perhaps, learn this lesson, instead of the one now actually taught him, that it is dearer to work than to steal."

—Kate Field, in an article on "Woman in the *Lyceum*," says: "Taking for granted all that is known and said about women, they ought to make more attractive lecturers than men. I do not think they are, but they ought to be. And these are my data: Women are born more graceful; they have the great gift of beauty, and the great privilege of dress. Hence they are a greater gratification to the eye, and the majority of the people hear with their eyes. Women are more impulsive, more sympathetic, more persuasive. Therefore are they more likely to touch the heart, and, when you have made an audience feel, half the battle is won."

—The Troy *Press* of a recent date says: "Yesterday morning a young married lady residing on Fourth street, near Washington, left her infant child lying in the cradle and went to the yard in the rear of the building. She shortly returned and was horrified to find a monstrous rat crouched in the cradle of the child and voraciously devouring a crust of bread which the child held in its hand. The mother endeavored at once to drive away the intruder, but it would not move, and continued to eat the crumbs from the hand of the child. The mother in terror finally ran out into the street and fortunately met her brother-in-law, who hastened up stairs, and finding the rat still in its former position and being unable to frighten him away, he thrust him from the cradle to the floor and killed him. During all this time the infant remained quiet and made no demonstration of fright whatever."

—Wm. H. Hurlbut, writing from Venice, where the news of our mild winter reaches him, says: "But beyond the limits of the Western Continent the world seems to be in process of preparation for Mr. Dickens' invited guests, 'the Arctic fox and the Polar bear.' In Russia the winter has been so tremendous that hundreds of persons have perished of cold in the large cities. In Poland the earth split open under the duress of the frost, huge chinks suddenly appearing in the solid ground, with a sound as of the explosion of gunpowder. In Italy, as I have already sufficiently set forth at many different times, the cold has been intense; the Apennines are white with snow; the rivers are swollen with heavy chill rains. Earthquakes have shaken the good people from their propriety in the Marches of Ancona, in Calabria, and on the eastern shores of the Adriatic. At sea, storms and disasters of all kinds. A French man-of-war went down the other day in the Bay of Biscay, with all on board. The American steam frigate Franklin has just been kept three days in the harbor of Nice by the fury of a tempest on the Tuscan coast."

—The destitution and desolation of great London have some curious illustrations. A woman, and her son of 5 years, had for some time been living alone; but recently, for several days, the child was seen playing about, near the house, with no sign of his mother. Some of the neighbors inquired of the child whether he had had plenty of food during the week, and he replied that all he had had was what was left in the cupboard, and that there was plenty still remaining there. Upon missing the child's mother, one of the neighbors inquired how she was and whither she had gone. The little child, with great simplicity, replied, "Mamma is lying in bed, and she will not speak to me, and she is so cold, like a lump of ice, when I lay in bed with her." The same person said, "Perhaps she is dead," when the boy replied, "I think so too, for she is so cold, and I can't get her to speak at all." The [illegible] where she had been dead for two or three days, and the poor child had been lying by her side in bed during that time.

## PERSONAL.

M. Emile Ollivier is said to be writing a novel.

—Rochefort is writing, in prison, a history of the Second Empire.

—Miss Ella Thompson has been elected Superintendent of the Putney, Vt., schools.

—The father of the authoress, Virginia F. Townsend, died at the New Haven, Ct., poor-house on Friday.

—Anna Hayes, a 12-year old girl, has a colored school of twenty scholars at Morgantown, W. Va., the ages of her pupils ranging from 15 to 35.

—General Hooker is in New York, with mind as vigorous as ever, but bodily a wreck. He is almost helpless from paralysis, and requires the constant aid of an attendant.

—Sir W. Russell, M. P., has filed a petition for liquidation in bankruptcy. He is described as a shipowner of Billiter street, city, and James street, Buckingham gate, London. His liabilities are £375,800.

—The New York *Post* says: "Madame Parepa-Rosa will spend the summer in retirement in England. During her stay in this country she has lost her mother, and she now wishes to revisit her old home. Parepa intends, when her singing days are over, to devote her leisure time to the translation into Italian of the novels of Charlotte Bronte and other English writers. She is an accomplished linguist."

—Hon. George Ashmun fell upon the ice at Springfield, Mass., a short time since, and so severely injured himself that, with his advanced age and feeble health, recovery is impossible. To a gentleman who called upon him last week he said: "Give my love to all my friends, and tell them for me, farewell; I shall soon be gone."

—*La Gaulois* records the death in Paris of an extremely rich English lord, to wit, "Lord Smith," who, though of an ancient and illustrious family, quartering the lilies of France upon a field gules, had been sensible enough to marry a workwoman. He is said to have been famous in Paris for his charities, but English papers are curiously asking who "Lord Smith" was.

—At the last meeting of the New Haven County (Conn.) Historical Society, a paper was read by R. W. Wright, of the Lever, on "The Poetry and Poets of Connecticut," in which he claimed that Connecticut had produced the best poet in Jonathan Trumbull, the author of McFingal, the best American poetess in Mrs. Sigourney, and the best American poet, in the higher reaches of fancy and intellect, in John G. Percival.

—The wife of George B. Carter, Chief of Engraving in the Treasury Department, received a basket of flowers the other day with a $1,700 roll of bills among the leaves. Mr. Carter showed it to Mr. Boutwell. Mr. Boutwell put it into his safe, and both inquired into the matter, and found that it came from a couple of poor but honest bank-note engravers of New York city, who wanted a contract with the Treasury Department.

—The fashionables are preparing for the season at Newport. Mr. F. Kernochan, of New York, is building a house, the expense of the which is to be over $100,000. Mr. Richard [illegible], of Boston, is spending almost as much on a house for himself, and there are half a dozen cottages being built at an expense of over $50,000. Some great improvements are being made also on the old residences. Governor Morgan is adding to his house a $10,000 ball room, and the Hon. L. P. Morton, of New York, a $9,000 dining hall.

—The English Royal Humane Society has given its silver medal this year to Lord Walter Kerr, commander of the Hercules iron-clad. One of his men fell overboard in the Tagus, and, striking his head into the chains, was stunned. Lord Kerr, seeing that he could not be saved if he waited for a boat to be lowered, sprang from the bulwark of the ship—a height of thirty feet—into the stream, and swam to the seaman, whom he succeeded in holding above water for ten minutes of terrible endurance until the ship's boat reached them and took up the commander and his man nearly dead.

## POLITICAL.

On Monday the Republicans carried Keokuk, and the Democrats Dubuque.

—The members of the Mississippi Legislature are economical in one respect, at least. They have voted themselves one dollar a year each for postage purposes.

—David Turpie is an aspirant for the nomination for Congress on the Democratic ticket, in the Eleventh District of Indiana.

—Jefferson Davis has written to Washington denying that, when he withdrew from the Senate, Mr. Cameron told him that a negro would succeed him.

—In Virginia, last week, the election of Circuit Judges was progressing in the Senate, and the President had stated that "further nominations are now in order." An individual from the lobby immediately walked forward, and, repeatedly addressing the Chair, stated that he had a friend whose name he would like to have brought forward for consideration. The success of the gentleman of the lobby does not seem to have been commensurate with his audacity. The President with difficulty preserved his gravity amid the merriment of the members sufficiently to call for the services of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who quietly removed the gentleman from the chamber.

—Mr. Golladay made a speech in Russellville, Ky., last week, in explanation and vindication of his action in the appointment of a cadet. He said he had been deceived as to the residence of the appointee, that there was no corruption, and that he did not intend to do wrong. He complained of the course of the Democratic press in his State, saying that they had inflicted upon him the most excruciating torture by collecting and publishing all that had been written against him; and, claiming that he is still a member of Congress, his resignation not having been formally [illegible]

## WASHINGTON.

### The Fifteenth Amendment.

### Fremont and E. B. Washburne.

### A Democratic Carpet-Bagger.

### A Parcel of Bills.

### George H. Thomas.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, March 31.

The amendment to the constitution giving the ballot and the privileges of citizenship to all those men of color who could have been, five years ago, tied up to the whipping post, sent forever from their wives and children, "used up on dem ole plantations," driven afield at daylight with the knowledge, perhaps, that the sanctity of their cabins was being outraged while they toiled under the burning sun, kept out of courts and from juries, and stigmatized by the Chief Justice as without rights that need be respected, has at last been declared by the sulky adhesion of such great States as New York and Ohio, but by the willing voice of every Northwestern State. To this act of right and expediency the black man himself contributed the votes of nine States.

In the Senate only one Northwestern vote appears among the eight who would have discarded the message if they could,—Norton, of Minnesota. He seems to represent nothing,—certainly not the Legislature of Minnesota. Nobody knows anything about him here. He is the perpetual stranger of the Capitol.

In the House the message was declared by Niblack, one of those old Democrats who seem to have been "embalmed" in Democratic prejudices by the modern process of injection early in life,—that is, his neck, the most pervious part of every Democrat, was opened and all the veins charged with concentrated lime and silex, so that he is as perfect a corpse of progress now as he was fifty years ago,—Niblack declared the message not to have been ratified by Indiana.

Fernando Wood—who still keeps that important biography of himself which he took from the library—also expressed dissent at this measure, and looked like Mephistoff more than ever doing so.

The message of the President has no literary and quotable parts. The most remarkable thing about it is where he revives Taney's inexorable decision and inserts it *verbatim*. This makes the message dramatic, but the extract would better have fitted this correspondence than a great Magistrate's especial pronouncement of a kindly and magnanimous fact. Perfect taste might have suggested that in congratulating the world upon the passage of this generous amendment, the President should also have been more than usually generous to the dead. We were all mixed up in the intolerances of slavery. The best of us can almost count upon his ten fingers the years of our softening and pitying toward the colored people who where our neighbors. You remember, my friend, how very recently you thought it a hardship to sit with a black man in a street car! You can perhaps, remember, President Grant, that even you, a few years ago, would have felt indignant to see a black man in a jury-box, in a theatre, or more particularly in the United States Senate! The words of Judge Taney, cowardly, cold and exasperating as they were, expressed, Mr. President, what you and I, and the great majority of us felt, say about the year 1850. Judge Taney yielded to the ugly impulse of humoring the prevailing taste by extra-judicial language in that opinion, and he drove a cruel rhetorical nail into the black man's cross. So, perhaps, the President was extra-magisterial in laying with such emphasis the heavy weight of those old feudal, heathen words upon the grave of Taney, whose posterity is poor indeed in this day of rejoicing over the extension of civil rights. Common offenders, all, against the better intelligences of our hearts and our religions, let us say of the dead Taney: "Had he lived later, he would have had kinder words to say in a kinder spirit!"

OUR BILL FILE.

The education man, Barnard, has been house-moving, and, to pay his court for occupying a superfluous building, he has just appealed to Congress in a special document of four printed pages. This department is a superfluity, and its continuance is a mistake.

*Ad interim* Thomas has just made his annual report upon the national cemeteries, and, what is wonderful amongst public documents, he has indexed it. It seems that the bodies and bones of 307,225 men lie in these places of rest, but about 117,000 of these were not recognizable, and are classed as unknown. About 63,000 colored people are included in the grand total.

"The poor old slave has gone to rest,
We know that he is free."

Missouri holds 11,566 of these worthy dead, and the cemetery at Jefferson Barracks, which cost $105,000, contains the greater number. Illinois gives rest to but 6,656, two-thirds buried at Mound City, which cost $46,000. Iowa holds 1,069; Indiana, 4,451, mainly interred at New Albany; Kentucky, 10,420, and amongst the patriots buried here, is General Wm. Nelson, in manner like the rest. In Tennessee, 56,891 are buried, and each cemetery is the name of a great battle. About 21,000 are buried in [illegible] the cemetery at New Orleans cost $145,000; it stands on Jackson's great battle ground. Twenty-five thousand are buried in Mississippi, three-fourths at Vicksburg, which graveyard cost $179,000. In Georgia 23,000 are buried, in South Carolina 12,000, in North Carolina 19,000, and in Virginia 68,000, of which 15,000 lie at Fredericksburg and 12,000 at Arlington. In this latter State there are seventeen cemeteries, which cost in the aggregate more than one million of dollars, Arlington cost $232,000, and Fredericksburg $180,000. General Thomas is justly indignant at a man named Green, who lives at Culpepper. This Green is thus described:

"Mr. Green, who owns the adjoining property, claims that the eastern fence of the cemetery is three feet on his land. He has placed obstructions to prevent the opening of the gate in the centre of the fence, which is now kept locked; and has erected a hog-pen by the fence, and is disposed to give every annoyance he can."

The historical reader will see in the reprehensible conduct of this Green a *casus belli*, and Green may well beware; for the eyes of Delaware are upon him. It is a little singular that the terrible Secretary of War, who was going to drive Stanton headlong from the ethereal sky, and light Andrew Johnson to his revenge, should now be quarreling about a hog-pen with a man named Green.

To conclude: 5,600 soldiers are buried in the District of Columbia, 9,367 in Maryland, and 6,313 in Pennsylvania. General Thomas' report is a creditable document. He ought to have learned short-hand in early life and kept out of the dangers of politics.

Here is the Wisconsin Legislature after harbors on Lake Superior in a special resolution. The State can't dig its own way out to water.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, one of the Conger eel family, is out in resolutions, resolving that inasmuch as we have built harbors since 1824, therefore in the present financial condition of the country every harbor but Port Huron, where the Conger family live, should "Yield to the necessities of the times, and await their completion until the reduced indebtedness and taxation of the people will warrant a more liberal expenditure for works of public improvement."

COME IN OUT OF THE RAIN!

We have paid to bank note companies since 1863, when we began to charge a dollar a head for Mr. Chase's lineaments, four and one-sixth millions of dollars for printing. The American Company got half of this, and the National most of the balance. Adams' Express received nearly $80,000 for carrying the greenbacks. This is better than "carrying" gold on Wall street. The company received one-half a cent a mile per thousand dollars for coin and bullion carried, and for notes, currency, and stamps twenty-five cents per thousand dollars. This latter was too much. Hugh McCulloch made the contract.

Here are some names of Treasury girls, by which you can get an idea of the bird cage: Swan, Dove, Quail, Buzzard. See the report for the use of appointment brokers.

JOHN CHARLES AND ELIHU.

Fremont has written a letter to the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee, saying that his road was the first American security, except governments, ever admitted to the French Stock Exchange, but that some ignorant dealers in stocks, in Paris, advertised it as an American government work, and forthwith it was attacked by some newspaper there, against which suits for libel were at once brought. He charges that Hon. E. B. Washburne furnished evidence to help the alleged libellers, and got a letter against Fremont from Secretary Fish. Fremont then pays his respects to Elihu B. Washburne, and holds him up by the tips of the pathfinder's kid gloves. Washburne, it seems, said the bonds were not worth the paper they were written on. E'ihu did! [accent on the first syllable very earnestly]. He also expressed his hostility in various ways. But Governor Curtin behaved like a friend in need, and yet Elihu showed the same rip-snorting peculiarities he used to in Congress. What is life without a fight? Says Mr. Fremont:

"The public have a right to know how far a Minister of the United States, in the gratification of personal hostilities and interests, shall be allowed to use the authority of his official position, and the weight of the government, to break down individual American enterprises."

Finally, this is Mr. Fremont's picture of his road: a hundred miles graded, 7,000 tons of railroad iron and ten locomotives purchased and paid for, interest paid up on bonds sold, everything perfectly lovely except that infernal Elihu!

It is pretty rough on a poor devil to have been the first Republican candidate for President of the United States, and now to find himself "renigged" upon by his country's Minister in a foreign country. Fremont says:

"Notwithstanding the attacks made upon the company, by Mr. Washburne, the French Government has not changed its good disposition towards it. But the effect intended has been produced upon the Stock Exchange, and has caused, and continues to cause, the company heavy pecuniary loss and embarrassment."

Nothing of a small sort could have happened to Fremont more to his fortune with Congress than the fact that E. B. Washburne opposed him thus bitterly; for numerous as Fremont's enemies are here, Washburne's exceed them. "Many women have been virtuous, but thou excellest them all," is the text ye Congressmen babes. I said to Senator Trumbull a week ago: "Has Fremont's Railroad bill any chance to pass?"

"I think so," he said, "and why not? He only wants the right of way. Why shouldn't he have it? Everybody is persecuting him because he is Fremont."

This reply struck me between the fourth and fifth ribs, and took my breath. I had been one of the persecutors in a small way myself, but God bless me! I thought John Charles was the most popular man extant when I wrote those little paragraphs. If a man is down the only proper thing to have over him is a military salute. *Requiescat in pace!*

MORE BILLS.

The Winnebago Indians and some hilarious Pottawatomies have been getting drunk in Wisconsin, where their presence is utterly use[illegible] erns and dignitaries want the band removed. This is to cost $67,000, enough to dig out another harbor like Ozaukee or Silver Creek. Why don't they put these Indians to digging harbors, and give them whiskey for wages? Both sides would be perfectly satisfied. The Indians would finally fall in and be drowned, and this would save $67,000 for moving them, while the Wisconsin delegation would count every Indian as a case of shipwreck, and come to Congress next year for more harbor appropriations with this new argument:

"One thousand lives were lost off this dangerous point last year, and thus humanity, no less than the increasing importance of the port, calls for steady and large appropriations."

The estimate of the cost of moving each Indian is $80, and, for one special agent, $2,000. The report does not say whether the agent is to use this sum in drinking 66 2-3 times to every Indian's once, or whether he is to treat that excess of money out. This shows how imperfect the information is in such reports.

They have just given the Marine Hospital in Natchez, Mississippi, to the State for a college. This cost the government $66,000, in 1857, and was probably a building job at that antique period. Mr. Mullet, I am told, recently issued an illustrated report, for which 12,000 photographs were taken, amongst them that of the Chicago Marine Hospital.

The Chicago bankers have made an evident impression here. Mr. Allison said to me that Mr. Medill's speech was said by the Ways and Means Committee to have been the best ever made before them. Mr. Boutwell was so impressed by it that he took Mr. M. up to the Treasury Department and spent all Wednesday evening with him in discussion.

A DEMOCRATIC CARPET-BAGGER.

Connor is the name of one of the four newly-admitted Texans, and the only one of them who is a Democrat. He is a genuine type of the carpet-bagger, reduced below the others to the extent of the difference that they are Republicans and he is a Democrat. You go as far down as you know to reach the Republican carpet-bagger. Then you go farther down than you know, and you come to the Democratic carpet-bagger. At the latter level you find Connor, a blue-eyed boy of genius from Indiana, scarcely up to the constitutional age of a Congressman, with a smooth face of molten brass, high-checked bones, sandy-white hair, and a look where desperation, vanity, and impudence appear in three equal parts. Altogether, a green Indiana boy, who went into the army, was celebrated for his precocious ferocity, became the pet of these ravenous Texans, who were delighted to see that the North could beat them in their own specialties, and Connor, who was naturally tonguey and truculent, trained for a stump-speaker. He was duly elected by a large majority, who sent him to Congress with the delight of a tribe of Indians sending a live panther to their Great Father.

There were some curious peculiarities about Connor; for provincialisms make up nearly all American humor. One of his was a constant and insensible way of getting off a stump speech in the street or in the lobby, his right elbow jammed meantime against his ribs, and the forearm rising and falling with the hand stiffly flattened out, while, meanwhile, his body turned on half pivot and his knees relaxed at every emphasis. At the same time his head was made to nod and tremble automatically, while his pale blue eyes snapped, and his mouth was pursed up in the old stump speaker's way. What gulp of provincialism still exist amongst us! And there is nothing so new and so absurd as the boy-stumper.

When Connor came up in Congress there was a tremendous fuss. Butler and Shanks flew round like wild ducks with their heads off. The usual *ex-parte* criminations and letters were read. He had flogged somebody; his speeches were scandalous; he was elected simply by out-rebelling rebels, etc. The young carpet-bagger had replied to all this to General Butler with the candor of a pupil, that he was "not responsible for the sentiments of speeches made merely to get voters." Orth, Job Stevenson, Schenck, and others, stood up for the right of representation, regardless of Connor's previous record. These were replied to by the same tipsy set that once disgraced the House on counting the Electoral vote. At last equal justice prevailed, and Connor was admitted.

You should then have seen this juvenile carpet-bagger, with the pertness, and glibness, and self-sufficiency of a low comedian on a rural stage, walk out and make a personal explanation. He put out his forearm, pursed up his mouth, pivoted on Butler, and treated him to a piece of stump billingsgate. Then he congratulated the House, expressed his opinion of the weather, nature, and posterity, and sat down with the peacefulness of Cæsar. I never saw such impudence in my life,—except Mr. Roderick Butler keeping his seat, though nearly two-thirds of his colleagues voted to his face to expel him for trafficking in his responsibilities.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

In the protest of Count Bismark against the abolition of the death punishment, which you republished the other day, occurs this passage: "The opponents of capital punishment are chiefly lawyers, and the whole movement originated in that profession. * * The dread of responsibility is a disease which pervades the whole of our period, and extends even to the highest summits of human society."

This reminds me of Sprague's attack upon the number of lawyers in Congress,—an attack which had the germ of a thought in it, and will be remembered here when more profound suggestions have passed away. In America, however, the opponents of capital punishment are chiefly women—spiritualists and sensationalists, the appetites of the legal mind. There is no great lawyer in the land who will shrink from delivering sentence, but the [illegible] spirit does show itself in our juries, which are often composed of folks of less moral courage than the criminal who is to be hanged. The average criminal has not had access to much of the enervating journalism and [illegible] preaching of the period, and he can actually stand up to die with more manhood than the juryman can answer "Guilty." The reform question in this country and age poses. Those who can start a sentiment for Traupmann or Jack Reynolds, can yet see none of the deeper injuries perpetrated upon the solitary man by the tyranny of organizations, of political parties, of trades-unions, and by the fury of sentimentalists themselves. There were men in the House of Representatives who feared to take the responsibility of voting against Roderick R. Butler's expulsion the other day, who would yet have dragged the meek and bruised spirit of Fessenden through the public shambles when he stepped out from the mob and said: "I cannot secure public favor by disregarding my conscience." The newspapers which are now crying out to spare the life of the murderer are those which can't cut deeper than the life into the quick of a good man's sensibilities at every hurricane of party rage. The sins of our country are the sins of majorities, the crowding down, the crowding down of the one by the many. Bismark has been likened by some folks to General Butler, but the resemblance ceases with a bad eye in both. Bismark's will and daring responsibility are rather like E. M. Stanton.

THOMAS.

Alas! for the great broad-shouldered, calm man who passed out of our sight yesterday. Had he lived we could have spared a host. He was the Captain of our hearts, and in our confidence he walked like a great husband in the respect and love of his wife. How pure he was, how scrupulous! He feared the breath of calumny and would not stand where the worst might for one moment misinterpret him. The rattle of money will never be heard in the sounding fullness of his fame. His office was his soldier's commission, and he asked no more. Every day of his life was round and ripe, and his life itself was like a day. His benignant face typified all the anxiousness of responsibility, all the courage of duty, and as he lived without parade so he died silently, like the withdrawal of a planet from the night. Whoever might have the greatest rank, he held the people's fondest trust. We felt that he was there. We longed to grow nearer to him, yet stood distant by the very gravity of our respect. Genius, energy, strategy—all these qualities adorned the man; this dead man dignified it. He made it look like a war of a truer and more historic time, because he was in it.

"Death, ere thou hast slain another,
Fair, and wise, and good as he,
Time shall throw a dart at Thee!"

GATH.

### Life Insurance.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

Life insurance is a thing of confidence. No other business ever has been, or could be, carried on on such a grand scale, and be so little understood. People pay their money into savings banks, or invest in property, only when they are sure they can draw it out at will,—but they pay *seventy millions* a year into life companies in this country, with the positive assurance that they can never use it, and only the promise that their heirs will get it, on condition that they pay a like amount each year till death.

So far in the history of the business the companies have not betrayed this implicit confidence, but have paid their losses as agreed upon, and accumulated immense sums of money.

But when business men come to inquire into the nature of this business they discover some strange facts.

In the first place, there seems to be a mystery about the whole thing. They find officers and agents talking about the "reserves," "loading," "valuations," "contribution dividends," "Tontine system," "return premiums," &c., and the whole business so enveloped in a vernacular of its own, so little clearly and plainly set forth that an hour's talk with an agent, or reading a life insurance circular, is sooner forgotten than almost anything else. Scarcely one man in ten can tell us in what company he is insured, or on what plan. He only knows the payments seem to grow larger; there is a note to sign, and interest to pay.

He did not understand it when he insured, and never has since. Why should not the business be done as plain and simple as any other? Why all this mystification and unsatisfactory explanation of hidden things?

Another strange fact seems to be that this business, which of all others should be honest, is egregiously misrepresented and savors hugely of deception, and that which proposes to be a life contract often has no other binding force than the word of an itinerate agent, and the real contract is entirely hidden under a dozen provisos and exceptions that render it valueless. Agents and circulars promise tremendously, while the companies perform as much of what is promised as they choose; as, for instance, one company, with twenty millions of assets, whose agents and circulars are most profuse in statements of what its dividends to policy-holders will be, never declared these consecutive dividends without change of plan in all its twenty years of existence. While its agents promised forty or fifty per cent, it has performed, on an average, about twenty.

Another company, with assets nominally as large, publish that their dividends have averaged 50 per cent since its organization, while the sworn statements show an aggregate of premiums received to be $35,9[illegible] in twenty-three years, and a total disbursement as dividends of $5,[illegible],211, or about 15 per cent. Another company, in about twenty years of successful business, has received a total of $16,373,9[illegible], and paid out a total of $730,276, or about 5 per cent in dividends; and yet its circulars are profuse in "promises to pay" dividends.

The result of this deception (perhaps we should call it mis-statement) is seen in the lapsed policies. The three companies above referred to lost, during the last year, [illegible] with the real working of the companies when compared with the promised plan, refuse to pay longer, and lose what they have paid.

The business is eminently safe, and has abundantly prospered. Why should it not be done with the strictest integrity,—without the semblance of deception?

Another strange fact is the small amount paid for losses in proportion to the large amount received for premiums. The oldest company in this country has received in twenty-eight years, for premiums alone (besides interest), $16,575,9[illegible], and paid for losses $2,250,432, or about thirteen per cent.

The largest company has received $38,974,146 for premiums, and paid, in all, $7,348,687, or about 15 per cent, for losses. What has become of the money? Is twenty-five years not long enough for an average? Is there not some evidence of wonderful extravagance?

Another strange fact is observed in the magnitude of the business and the location of the capital. The total receipts last year were over seventy millions, or about one-fourth as much as the revenue of the government, and this vast sum does not represent the capital invested, but only the margin annually put up on the fifteen hundred millions covered by the policies; and this sum is about equivalent to the same amount of real estate, held in trust for the widows and orphans of the next generation. Now, who ever inquires where this seventy millions annually goes? When is it paid? Who holds the equivalent to fifteen hundred million mortgages?

On examination we find that New York and New England control about seven-eighths of the whole amount. Illinois alone contributes annually over five million dollars. This item alone has something to do with the fact that money is easy at 6 per cent East, and scarce at 12 in the West. If the insurance money sent from Illinois annually to the East could be as safely invested here, why should not the insurance be made here?

Chicago is the commercial centre and trading metropolis of 8,000,000 of people who live in the country naturally tributary to it. Why should it not be the centre for moneyed institutions, and at least control its own capital for investment, and not send it East for safe-keeping?

If a life insurance company, with $1,000,000 of cash capital, were to be started in Chicago, doing business on a plain, simple, economical plan, without any of the "cunningly devised fables" of the old mutual companies, strictly honest and purely stock, so much insurance for so much money, free from all the mystery and verbiage of the "rebate" plans and mongrel system of part stock and part mutual, and start out like a "strong man to run a race" in a plain, straight forward way, we would wish it God-speed all over the land, and it cannot fail to be very successful and meet exactly the wants of the people. A. B.

## THE INDIANS.

### The Quaker Policy.

*From the Lawrence (Kan.) Tribune, April 2.*

Superintendent Hoag has just returned from a long tour through the Indian country, where he held councils with the Kiowas, Comanches, affiliated bands of the Wichitas, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and other tribes of the southwest. He was accompanied by a committee of Friends, among whom were Thomas Wistar and Dr. Rhode, of Philadelphia, J. D. Hoag, of Iowa, and Agent Stubbs, of the Kansas agency. They were provided with letters from President Grant, Secretary Cox, and General Hazen.

Superintendent Hoag reports the heads of all the tribes in his superintendency as at peace, and desirous of entering into industrial pursuits upon their reservations. A large amount of farm implements and seed has been furnished them, and they are well supplied with farmers and mechanics to assist in introducing these pursuits among them.

One great object of the Commission was to reconcile the differences between the several tribes, and between them and the whites. In this they were entirely successful. The feeling on the part of all the Chiefs was a desire for perfect peace, and to bury all differences between themselves. They express a desire for schools, and for such tools and instructions as shall enable them to settle down and become civilized. This is a different idea than that generally entertained of the disposition of our red brethren; but the Superintendent informs us that every Chief, without exception, stated this to be the desire of his tribe.

The Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, who have given the most trouble, failed to meet the commission at the council held on the North Canadian, with the exception of one Chief, as they were deterred on the account of the distance, and the poor condition of their ponies. The delegation determined to visit them at their reservation near Camp Supply. These tribes have made no advance toward civilization, while all the other tribes in the agency are conforming more or less to the customs of their white neighbors. Even these tribes manifested the same desire for peace, and were extremely anxious to have schools established among them. These tribes at Camp Supply were the remnants of the band so effectually punished by General Custer. Little Raven, the head Chief, and the most influential in the tribe, gave the strongest assurances of their good will and peaceful intentions. If any trouble is made in the agency, it will come from roving bands of the young warriors who are still in New Mexico and Texas, and have not been brought into the reservation.

According to a late census taken among them, there are 6,846 settled upon the present reservation and about 1,900 still roving, from whom trouble, perhaps, may be anticipated. Those that have settled down are soon to be removed to new homes, about 140 miles down the Canadian, nearly on the line from Witchita to Fort Sill, and about seventy miles from the latter place.

The committee are flattered with the belief that, if the government shall faithfully fulfil their part of the treaties, the policy adopted in the Kansas agency will be eminently successful. It will have the effect to bring all these [illegible] at least partial civilization. As far as the [illegible] commission have had no opportunity of judging, as they are not in the jurisdiction of this agency. But as far as the tribes that are under Superintendent Hoag's charge are concerned, he fears no fears, whatever, of any further trouble, if they are dealt with honestly and in good faith. But the observations of the delegation did not go to show that fair dealing was used with them at all times. They noticed the cattle which were issued at Camp Supply. According to the contract, these cattle should each be in good condition, and should weigh not less than 1,100 pounds. Those that were issued on that day, were none of them such as white men would eat. They were poor, and hardly able to stand alone. One was being skinned by an Indian, and there was not a particle of flesh upon the back, and it was left lying upon the plains. Such treatment as this is not admirably calculated to inspire the tribes with respect for their white neighbors, nor is it in the highest degree promotive of the most peaceful disposition, or of a strong desire to preserve their part of the treaty.

One other thing has interfered greatly with the success of the policy of the present agency. It is the cry of Indian wars that are constantly heralded over the country, with no foundation in fact. Stories of Indian depredations, like the following from the Leavenworth *Call*, have excited an influence that tends to counteract the benefits arising from their efforts:

"Kicking Bird, Chief of the Kiowas, came into Camp Supply the other day, and, becoming drunk and disorderly, Lieutenant Colonel Nelson ordered him put in the guard house, but who soon after ordered his release. Kicking Bird then went to the commanding officer and informed him that he was no longer the white man's friend. Shortly after, news came into Camp Supply that Kicking Bird had taken a herd of 250 cattle belonging to Carney & Wilson, of this city. The well-known Kiowa Chief then proposed to scalp the herders, but on the intervention of a friendly savage they were allowed to come into the post unharmed. Major Kid, with four companies of the Tenth cavalry, started in pursuit, but as yet nothing has been learned of the result."

The committee investigated the affair referred to thoroughly, and ascertained the following to be the facts in the case: First, the Indian was not drunk; second, no such threats were made; third, only eight cattle were killed, and these were killed by Indians in a hungry condition, reported, and payment offered.

A word in regard to the principles of the Friends, who have undertaken the inauguration of a peaceable policy in the treatment of the red man. It is erroneously, but quite generally, supposed that they are opposed to war under any circumstances. This is not strictly correct. They, like all good citizens, are in favor of the enforcement of the laws. If this can by any means be accomplished in a peaceful manner, they are in favor of this course. But if force must be used, they are in favor of using force sufficient to maintain the dignity of the laws. The officers of the law in our cities must use force in executing the laws in every arrest that is made. So with the Indians. The Friends believe that a conciliatory course is by far the wisest in our treatment of them; but, if this fails, and they persist in enacting scenes of murder and robbery, they must be made to feel the power of the law that they despise.

### The Grand Trunk Railway.

*From the Montreal Witness.*

During the three years 1867, 1868 and 1869, 456 miles of the line have been relaid with new rails of a much heavier weight than those originally laid. This is an average of 152 miles a year, the rails having been partly imported from England, and partly rolled at Toronto, Portland and Detroit, for the different sections of the line.

During 1870 it is intended to lay about 170 miles of new rails, of which 50 miles will be of the very best Bessemer steel, made especially at the Barrow Works, near Furness, in Lancashire.

These steel rails are to be laid between Kingston and Sherbrooke, where the climate is most severe and the difficulties of working a railway in winter the greatest.

No more iron rails will be imported from England, the quality of those sent out of late years having proved unequal to bear the strain of a Lower Canadian winter. Fifty miles of steel rails will be imported in future every year from England, until the whole distance from Kingston to Sherbrooke is laid with steel rails. It is also intended then to extend the steel rails as far west as Belleville, and east to the boundary with the United States.

The balance of the 170 miles to be relaid this year will be of iron manufactured at Portland, Toronto, and Detroit.

The sleepers throughout the whole line are in a very satisfactory condition. It requires about 400,000 new sleepers every year to keep that branch of the work in good order.

The ballasting of the line is also receiving attention. About 60 miles were ballasted last year, and it is intended to ballast about 100 miles yearly during this and the two following years.

These several improvements will rapidly make the Grand Trunk equal to any railway on this continent.

During the last two years the company has received 25 large and powerful freight engines from Glasgow, besides a considerable number built at Portland and by the company itself in Montreal, to replace old or small engines, which, from length of service, are no longer of much use. During the last six years, about 30 powerful engines (irrespective of 25 from Glasgow) have been thus bought or built to improve the stock. Very extensive improvements have also been made to the stock generally, which now amounts in all to 323 engines.

During the last two years 200 cars, with wheels and axles so constructed that they can run through between Boston and Chicago and St. Louis over the different gauges, have been [illegible] They are being delivered as rapidly as possible, and the whole 500 will be at work by the end of the year.

Within the last few months a number of the leading merchants of Montreal formed a company, to purchase and lend rolling stock to the Grand Trunk or other railway companies. That company has contracted to supply the Grand Trunk Company with 500 box freight cars of the very best kind. Fifty have already been delivered, and are now at work. The whole 500 will be completed by the end of this year.

The Grand Trunk Company will thus be enabled to do a very large increased freight traffic, and thus materially benefit the trade of Canada.

Corresponding improvements are also to be made in the extent and character of the passenger trains of the railway. The company at present owns 147 first-class and sleeping cars—131 being ordinary passenger cars, and 16 sleeping-cars.

The oldest of the ordinary cars are to be turned into second class or emigrant cars, and the whole of the present sleeping cars will, as soon as possible, be converted into the very best description of first-class day cars.

A contract has been made with the well-known Pullman Car Company to place their palace sleeping cars upon the Grand Trunk Railway. It will probably take upward of twenty of these cars to properly stock the line. Eight of them are now under construction in the workshops at Point St. Charles, under the direct supervision of the Pullman Company. They will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and some of them will, it is hoped, be running in a few months.

Within the last few days a contract has also been made with the Wason Manufacturing Company, of Springfield, Mass., to build twelve of the very best description of first-class passenger cars. They are to be equal to any cars running upon any lines in the United States, and are all to be delivered by the middle of August at the latest.

The existing stock of first-class cars are being thoroughly overhauled and improved, and by the end of the present year the passenger cars of the Grand Trunk Railway are intended to be equal in every respect to those on the best line in the United States.

It is intended, also, to run the passenger trains quicker than has hitherto been done. To assist in this, twelve passenger engines have been contracted for within the last few days, especially adapted to this kind of work. Six of them have been ordered from the well-known establishment, the "Baldwin Locomotive Works," in Philadelphia, and are to be used on the Portland and Detroit divisions, and are to be delivered by June next. The other six, for use in Canada, have been ordered at Kingston, and are to be very similar to those to be built at the Baldwin Works.

As soon as some of this new stock is received it is intended to improve the train service. Through trains, with Pullman's sleeping cars, will be run between Portland and Sarnia in about 34 hours. The time between Montreal and Toronto will probably be about 13 hours, and passengers leaving either city at night will arrive at Montreal or Toronto at or before 10 o'clock the next morning. These through trains will be in direct connection at Montreal with the through express trains to and from Boston, and also with the Michigan Central from Detroit.

To enable these trains to be run as proposed, local trains will be run on some parts of the line so as to prevent the necessity for the through express trains stopping at so many small stations.

Both as regards passenger and freight business, therefore, the railway is being rapidly placed in first-class condition, and will be enabled to afford increased facilities and despatch to the rapidly growing trade of the country through which it passes.

The gross earnings of the company have increased from about $5,600,000 in 1864, to upwards of $7,100,000 in 1869, and the receipts for the present year so far show a considerable increase over those for 1869.

The bridge at Buffalo will be proceeded with this spring, and will, it is expected, be completed by the close of 1871. When that is opened, it will add largely to the traffic of the line in the Western peninsula.

It is satisfactory also that the credit of so undertaking of such vast importance to Canada as the Grand Trunk Railway is rapidly improving in England, and that it will thus be enabled to make very considerable improvements and additions to its rolling stock, both as regards quantity and quality, and to continue and extend the improvements which have been going on for several years with respect to its permanent way.

## THE NEBRASKA INDIANS.

### Interesting Reports from Different Tribes—Success of the Quaker Policy.

*From the Omaha Herald.*

We called yesterday at the office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and learned some interesting particulars concerning the conditions of several tribes in this Superintendency. During the absence of Mr. Janney, his daughter-in-law, who has previously acted as his clerk, and, as reports from the department indicate, has given entire satisfaction in her management of affairs in the absence of the Superintendent. Mrs. Janney is a thorough business woman, and possesses an intimate knowledge of everything connected with the condition and wants of each tribe, having personally visited them, and displays along with her business qualifications a sincere and earnest desire for the benefit of the Indians—qualities rarely displayed here before by those having the interests of the poor red men in charge. She informs us that Superintendent Janney, while on his way to his former home in Loudon County, Virginia, remained some time in Washington, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, on business connected with the Superintendency, and reports that he has a prospect of obtaining the necessary appropriations, &c., which are demanded here, and which will enable him to make some much needed improvements amongst the several tribes.

THE PAWNEES.

Last fall, at the time of the payment of the annuities, Agent Troth, at the request of the Indians, reserved the sum of four thousand dollars for the purchase of agricultural implements for use the coming season. Three thousand of this amount has just been expended in purchasing wagons, plows, etc. Last season about 1,200 acres of corn were cultivated, which yielded an excellent crop.

This season it is the intention to plant a much larger space, and some of the head men, among whom are several of the Kitkahahki, have promised to lend their influence and set the example themselves. This of itself is very encouraging. Notice has been received at this office, from Superintendent Parker, at Washington, that there will not be any Pawnee scouts wanted this year, which is in accordance with the wishes of Superintendent Janney, who believes that if the Pawnees are kept off the war-path that peace may eventually be established with the Sioux.

THE SANTEE SIOUX.

We also had the pleasure of meeting Miss Janney, who is clerk for her father, the agent of the Santee Sioux, from whom we learned much that was interesting in regard to this tribe. These Indians are on a reservation about ninety miles above Sioux City, and have made greater advancement in civilization than other of the Nebraska Indians. The tribe numbers about 1,250 souls, one thousand of whom are on the reservation, and 250 have gone up to the Big Sioux to make a new settlement, but will probably return, not being entirely pleased with the change of location. All these Indians have discarded the blanket entirely, the men wearing citizens' clothes and women dresses, with a shawl sometimes thrown around them. It has been said as long as we can remember, "The Indians will not work," but here is a proof of the fallacy of this statement. Last summer during the harvest and haying season there were numbers who could not find employment though anxious for work. There is a steam saw-mill in operation which will furnish the coming season an abundant supply of lumber for building, a want which has been severely felt, the Indians now having only log houses. Miss J. has been the sole physician of the tribe for the past six months, and during that time there have been but six deaths, and some of these were from consumption. The Indians have full confidence in her treatment, and have discarded the old medicine men and their conjuring arts. The government have recently sent out a young physician of the Society of Friends, who will attend to their medical wants in future. Mr. Janney, the agent, who is himself a practical miller, is getting the material ready for a grist mill, which will be in readiness by the time the next crop is harvested. A surveyor is now at work, and the lands will be apportioned to the different families of the tribe. Ground is ready for at least one hundred acres of wheat, and another year the supply of breadstuffs will be sufficient for the wants of the whole community. This is a part of the policy of the agents to induce the men to work, and make each tribe self-sustaining, thereby saving a large amount to the government and to the Indians. The Winnebagoes expect to raise a sufficient amount of grain the coming season to supply their demands. The Mission Schools, under the auspices of the Episcopalians and Presbyterians, are in a flourishing condition, and a young minister of the former denomination has recently gone among the Yanktons, who speak Dakota, the same dialect as the Santees. The two Presbyterian ministers at the agency are both Santees, and conduct religious services in the Dakota language. Miss [illegible], the teacher in the school of the latter denomination, is a very intelligent and well-educated young lady, and speaks Dakotah fluently. Besides the schools above mentioned, Miss Janney has opened another, the main object of which is to teach the children to speak and read English. Hitherto their education has been mainly confined to their own language. In connection with their mill, we mention the fact that the engineer, who is considered a very competent man, is a full-blooded Santee.

What has already been accomplished toward the civilization of this tribe goes to show that they may be alike benefited by the same judicious management and religious teaching. And we speak of them particularly, believing as we do that even our own people in Nebraska are generally unaware of the advancement they have made already, and their future prospects under the kind and careful management of the Friends, who have secured their confidence, as was evinced not long ago by the Omahas in their expressions of regard toward Agent Painter. It is gratifying to state that the policy of the government has been fully sustained in the appointment of the Quakers as agents of the Indian tribes in Nebraska.


WAX FLOWERS MATERIALS.
WEST & CO.,
140 Lake-st.,
Glass Shades,
WAX FLOWER
MATERIALS.


## THE LAW COURTS.

### Criminal Business in the United States Court.

### Illegal Taxation—Partnership Controversy—Administrations.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

United States v. John Stirber. This was an indictment for trading without a license. It was made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court that this indictment was an error, wherefore a *nol. pros.* was recorded. The facts were that defendant carried on two businesses, that of carpenter being one. He applied in apt time for a license for each business, but the officer gave him two licenses to carry on the carpentering trade. A short time after he was taken up for not having a license for the other business; the matter was then explained and adjusted, but the case went to the grand jury.

COUNTERFEITING.

United States v. James Kennelly. This was an indictment for having in possession, with fraudulent intent, a quantity of counterfeit United States notes. The bills found upon defendant's person were one $50, one $20, two $10, two $5, and one $1 bills. There were two counts to the indictment: one was that prisoner had the counterfeits to pass; the other, that he had them for the purpose of sale. The defendant was arrested in Peoria on the 30th of September last, since which time he has been in our County Jail. The defence set up was that a man named John O'Connor, being, or pretending to be, a detective, decoyed prisoner to the bluffs of Peoria, and there foisted the money on him under pretence of compelling him to assist in the detection of a culprit, causing his arrest upon the spot, by preconcert with the officials of the town. The object was suggested to be the obtaining of a reward supposed to be outstanding for the capture of a man of the same name who was supposed to be wanted by the authorities at St. Louis. The testimony is in and the arguments concluded.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

*New Proceedings*—Nels P. Williams, of Chicago. Involuntary proceeding instituted by Samuel Herzog & Son, of Chicago.

SUPERIOR COURT.

ILLEGAL TAXATION.

John Wentworth et als. v. The Town of Lyons et als. This was a proceeding instituted to enjoin the collection of certain taxes, the complainants being the owners of property in the town of Lyons, and taxed. The allegation was that the taxes complained of were improperly and fraudulently assessed. The town tax for 1869 was first complained of. This amounted to $14,693.66, which sum, excepting about the percentage allowed for collection ([illegible]), was laid upon the property. For macadamizing a road from the village of Lyons to Haas & Powell's distillery, $9,734.11. For building Summit bridge, $4,600. For grading Archer road, $1,500. These improvements the legal voters of the town never voted to make, nor had they authorized such expenditures or directed the tax to be levied; but it was averred that, prior to September last, the Commissioners of Highways, of their own motion, contracted for the performance of the work, and then Alfred Ward, the Supervisor; the Assessor, Joseph Evans; D. C. Shiphard, the Town Clerk; and the then Collector, Henry Swartz, convened as Town Auditors, when, although the Commissioners made no report in writing as the law required, the Auditors audited the items specified, certified their action, and sent it to the County Clerk, overlooking the necessity of filing their certificate in the Town Clerk's office. Notwithstanding the want of these formalities, the Supervisors acted and ordered the tax. A principal element of complaint was, that one of the Highway Commissioners, Leopold Korker, was officiating as foreman of the distillery mainly to be benefited by the proposed work; in fact, that he let the contract for the work and only then procured the acquiescence of his associates, wherefore it was charged that the improvement was projected to enhance the value of private property, and that, too, at a cost over a proper price for the work of about $4,000. In this connection there was an allegation that Powell, one of the distillery men, had boasted that he procured the election of Korker, having it in view to procure the construction of the road to his premises. The county State-road tax was objected to as being unconstitutional.

Decree was entered making the injunction heretofore issued permanent, and adjudging that inasmuch as the Collector of the town (who was a party) had already transferred his book to the Treasurer, he (the Treasurer) should be perpetually enjoined from collecting either of these taxes, as against the property of complainants.

SALES CONFIRMED.

Nathaniel Wheeler, trustee, v. Augustus H. West et al. Decree confirming mortgage sales of Lots [illegible], in Johnston and Section's Subdivision of the west part of Block 1, Assessors' Division of the northwest fractional quarter of Section [illegible], 14. Complainant purchased the property for [illegible], and on a second item in another cause Arthur Farrar purchased for [illegible], which certificate was assigned to complainant.

REAL ESTATE.

William Meighan v. Ellen Meighan et al. Decree allowing complainant, as trustee, to mortgage Lot [illegible], in Wallace's Subdivision of the northwest quarter of northwest quarter of Section [illegible], 39, 14. The sum to be raised is $2,500, for the improvement of the estate.

CIRCUIT COURT.

PARTNERSHIP CONTROVERSY.

Aaron J. Davis v. Jesse J. Richards. This is a bill filed (with injunction) for the settlement of an alleged copartnership. The averments of the bill are that the complainant, being engaged in the business of vending steam heating apparatus, on Washington street, entered into articles with defendant, who represented himself to be a physician and surgeon in regular standing, under which they entered upon a partnership in the heating apparatus business. In making this apparatus there was special reference had to the heating of the building known as the Sisters of Mercy Hospital, which was then building on Calumet avenue and Twenty-sixth street. By the agreement the defendant was to advance the requisite money, and complainant was to conduct the mechanical operations; there was to be a division of profits. It is alleged that under the same agreement several contracts have been fulfilled, and charged that defendant, having received the proceeds of the several contracts, has kept all the money, and [illegible]. A receiver is prayed, and the injunction is to restrain defendant from intermeddling with the partnership concerns, and particularly with the company books.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

Thomas H. Leviesley et al. v. William T. Osgood et al. [illegible]

COUNTY COURT.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

Estate of Frederick Kerkmann. Wilhelmina Kerkmann was appointed administrator under bond of [illegible].

Estate of Charles Koebell. Nicholaus Ambs was appointed administrator under bond of $4,000.

GUARDIANSHIP.

Anne D. Walsh was appointed to the guardianship of Kate and Mary Walsh under bond of [illegible].

THE POLICE COURTS.

WEST SIDE COURT.

Joseph Michie, the proprietor of a boarding-house and saloon, No. 83 South Wells street, was arraigned before Justice Moore yesterday morning on the charge of larceny. The circumstances of this case are both amusing and peculiar. The complaining witness is an old gentleman named E. Carlton, a little too fond of his beer. On Saturday afternoon he was found by Officer Ebersole lying full length in the tunnel. The latter taking pity on him, rolled the recumbent body into a state of comparative soberness, and then accompanied Mr. Carlton, at his request, to a boarding house, he being a stranger in the city. The officer selected Michie's place. Before leaving it he saw the old gentleman hand over to Michie for safe keeping the sum of $66, for which he received a receipt. During the afternoon Mr. Michie got his new boarder in the parlor and got [illegible] of him out of the money in his possession in a suit of Kentucky jeans and a few other trifles. He also induced the old gentleman to buy the women folks of the house some odds and ends of jewelry, amounting, however, to less than [illegible] in the aggregate. During the night there were great carousings at the house, at the old man's expense, and towards morning Michie and one of his boarders put him into a buggy and drove him nearly to the city limits by way of Milwaukee, when they left him in the mud. Some time afterwards he was arrested on the charge of drunkenness. On Monday morning he was fined $5, and on sending to Michie's place for funds to pay the same, the latter denied holding any of the old man's money. This led to his arrest. He claims that the plaintiff spent the money in his charge for liquor during the night, but the story was too barefaced to meet with any consideration, and the Justice held him for trial in bail of $1,500.

Edward Foley, charged with stealing furs, a shawl, &c., from Mrs. Anne O'Brien, residing on Desplaines street, was held for further hearing in bail of $1,000.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Emil Geyer, a lad apparently not over 15 years of age, entered the Police Court in charge of his mother, who begged that the charge of the boy might be taken off her hands. She represented her offspring as incorrigible, and expressed the hope that he would be sent to the Reform School. A few weeks ago Emil hung about Archer avenue, and while the proprietor of a certain lumber yard stood in front of his office, laughing at a man [illegible], the little shaver stepped behind him and robbed the till of $80. [illegible] evidence of crime was introduced, the Justice found that he was unable to act in the matter, and the boy, to the mother's sorrow, was discharged.

James Clark, William Coldwell, a younger brother of "Speckled Paddy," and even more speckled than the latter, W. Smith and Daniel Brown, four pickpockets, were arraigned on the charge of vagrancy. They were arrested under suspicious circumstances, at the Illinois Central Depot, in a crowd about the Pullman car, on Tuesday evening. They were fined $25 each.

Jacob Weder, for uttering threats against S. Kuster, a neighbor, was held in peace bonds of $100.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

Nothing of importance at the North Side Court.

## SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

### Answer to Twelfth Ward.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

Twelfth Ward says he found a place on Elizabeth street where his horse "sank to his belly in the mire," and that, being obliged to leave his buggy, himself and friend, "before reaching the sidewalk," "were in the mud over the tops of our (their) bootlegs." This exaggeration Twelfth Ward makes the basis of sustaining his argument for specially assessing the expense of street paving upon the property along the lines of the street without the consent of its owners.

In a former article I asked the question, in the caption, "Public or Private?" [illegible]

[illegible] real working of the companies when [illegible] with the promised plan, refuse to [illegible] longer, and lose what they have paid. [illegible] business is eminently safe, and has [illegible] prospered. Why should it not be [illegible] with the strictest integrity,—without the [illegible] of deception?

[illegible] strange fact is the small amount [illegible] for losses in proportion to the large [illegible] received for premiums. The oldest [illegible] in this country has received in twenty-eight years, for premiums alone (besides [illegible]), $16,373,373, and paid for losses [illegible], or about thirteen per cent.

[illegible] largest company has received $38,974,[illegible] for premiums, and paid, in all, $7,343,687, [illegible] per cent, for losses. What has become of the money? Is twenty-five years not [illegible] enough for an average? Is there not [illegible] evidence of wonderful extravagance?

[illegible] strange fact is observed in the magnitude of the business and the location of the [illegible]. The total receipts last year were over [illegible] millions, or about one-fourth as much [illegible] revenue of the government, and this [illegible] does not represent the capital in[illegible], but only the margin annually put up [illegible] fifteen hundred millions covered by the [illegible]; and this sum is about equivalent to [illegible] amount of real estate, held in trust [illegible] widows and orphans of the next generation. Now, who ever inquires where this [illegible] millions annually goes? When is it [illegible]? Who holds the equivalent to fifteen [illegible] million mortgages?

[illegible] examination we find that New York and [illegible] England control about seven-eighths of [illegible] whole amount. Illinois alone contributes [illegible] over five million dollars. This item [illegible] has something to do with the fact that [illegible] is easy at 6 per cent East, and scarce at [illegible] West. If the insurance money sent [illegible] Illinois annually to the East could be as [illegible] invested here, why should not the insurance be made here?

[illegible] is the commercial centre and trading [illegible] of 8,000,000 of people who live in [illegible] country naturally tributary to it. Why [illegible] it not be the centre for moneyed institutions, and at least control its own capital for [illegible], and not send it East for safe-keeping?

[illegible] insurance company, with $1,000,000 [illegible] capital, were to be started in Chicago, [illegible] business on a plain, simple, economical [illegible] without any of the "cunningly devised [illegible]" of the old mutual companies, strictly [illegible] and purely stock, so much insurance [illegible] much money, free from all the mystery [illegible] of the "rebate" plans and [illegible] system of part stock and part mutual, [illegible] start out like a "strong man to run a [illegible]" in a plain, straight forward way, we [illegible] wish it God-speed all over the land, and [illegible] fail to be very successful and help [illegible] the wants of the people. A. B.

## THE INDIANS.

### The Quaker Policy.

*From the Lawrence (Kan.) Tribune, April 2.*

[illegible] Superintendent Hoag has just returned from [illegible] tour through the Indian country, where [illegible] councils with the Kiowas, Comanches, [illegible] bands of the Wichitas, Cheyennes, [illegible], and other tribes of the south[illegible]. He was accompanied by a committee [illegible] Friends, among whom were Thomas Wistar, [illegible] Dr. Rhode, of Philadelphia, J. D. Hoag, [illegible] Iowa, and Agent Stubbs, of the Kansas [illegible]. They were provided with letters from [illegible] Grant, Secretary Cox, and General [illegible].

[illegible] Superintendent Hoag reports the heads of [illegible] the tribes in his superintendency as at [illegible], and desirous of entering into industrial [illegible] upon their reservations. A large [illegible] of farm implements and seed has been [illegible] them, and they are well supplied [illegible] farmers and mechanics to assist in introducing these pursuits among them.

[illegible] great object of the Commission was to [illegible] the differences between the several [illegible], and between them and the whites. In [illegible] they were entirely successful. The feeling on the part of all the Chiefs was a desire [illegible] perfect peace, and to bury all differences [illegible] themselves. [illegible]

[illegible]

### The Grand Trunk Railway.

*From the Montreal Witness.*

During the three years 1867, 1868 and 1869, [illegible] miles of the line have been relaid with new [illegible] of a much heavier weight than those originally laid. This is an average of 143 miles a [illegible]. The rails having been partly imported [illegible] England, and partly rolled at Toronto, [illegible] and Detroit, for the different sections [illegible] line.

During 1870 it is intended to lay about 170 [illegible] of new rails, of which 50 miles will be of [illegible] best Bessemer steel, made especially [illegible] Barrow Works, near Furness, in Lancashire.

[illegible] steel rails are to be laid between [illegible] and Sherbrooke, where the climate is [illegible] severe and the difficulties of working a [illegible] way in winter the greatest.

[illegible] more iron rails will be imported from [illegible], the quality of those sent out of late [illegible] having proved unequal to bear the strain [illegible] Lower Canadian winter. Fifty miles of [illegible] rails will be imported in future every [illegible] from England, until the whole distance [illegible] Kingston to Sherbrooke is laid with [illegible]. It is also intended then to extend the steel rails as far west as Belleville [illegible] to the boundary with the United [illegible].

[illegible] balance of the 170 miles to be relaid this [illegible] will be of iron manufactured at Portland, [illegible] and Detroit.

[illegible] sleepers throughout the whole line are [illegible] very satisfactory condition. It requires [illegible] 400,000 new sleepers every year to keep [illegible] branch of the work in good order.

[illegible] ballasting of the line is also receiving [illegible]. About 60 miles were ballasted last [illegible] and it is intended to ballast about 100 [illegible] yearly during this and the two following [illegible].

[illegible] several improvements will rapidly [illegible] the Grand Trunk equal to any railway [illegible] continent.

[illegible] the last two years the company has [illegible] 26 large and powerful freight engines [illegible] Glasgow, besides a considerable number [illegible] Portland and by the company itself in [illegible] to replace old or small engines [illegible] from length of service, are no longer [illegible] use. During the last six years, about 30 [illegible] engines (irrespective of 25 from [illegible]) have been thus bought or built to [illegible] the stock. Very extensive improvements [illegible] have also been made to the stock [illegible] which now amounts to in all to 235 [illegible].

[illegible] the last two years 200 cars, with [illegible] axles so constructed that they can [illegible] between Boston and Chicago and [illegible] over the different gauges, have been [illegible]

They are being delivered as rapidly as possible and the whole 500 will be at work by the end of the year.

Within the last few months a number of the leading merchants of Montreal formed a company, to purchase and lend rolling stock to the Grand Trunk or other railway companies. That company has contracted to supply the Grand Trunk Company with 500 box freight cars of the very best kind. Fifty have already been delivered, and are now at work. The whole 500 will be completed by the end of this year.

The Grand Trunk Company will thus be enabled to do a very large increased freight traffic, and thus materially benefit the trade of Canada.

Corresponding improvements are also to be made in the extent and character of the passenger trains of the railway. The company at present owns 147 first-class and sleeping cars—131 being ordinary passenger cars, and 16 sleeping-cars.

The oldest of the ordinary cars are to be turned into second class or emigrant cars, and the whole of the present sleeping cars will, as soon as possible, be converted into the very best description of first-class day cars.

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Both as regards passenger and freight business, therefore, the railway is being rapidly placed in first-class condition, and will be enabled to afford increased facilities and despatch to the rapidly growing trade of the country through which it passes.

The gross earnings of the company have increased from about $5,600,000 in 1864, to upwards of $7,100,000 in 1869, and the receipts for the present year so far show a considerable increase over those for 1869.

The bridge at Buffalo will be proceeded with this spring, and will, it is expected, be completed by the close of 1871. When that is opened, it will add largely to the traffic of the line in the Western peninsula.

It is satisfactory also that the credit of an undertaking of such vast importance to Canada as the Grand Trunk Railway is rapidly improving in England, and that it will thus be enabled to make very considerable improvements and additions to its rolling stock, both as regards quantity and quality, and to continue and extend the improvements which have been going on for several years with respect to its permanent way.

## THE NEBRASKA INDIANS.

### Interesting Reports from Different Tribes—Success of the Quaker Policy.

*From the Omaha Herald.*

We called yesterday at the office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and learned some interesting particulars concerning the conditions of several tribes in this Superintendency. During the absence of Mr. Janney, his daughter-in-law, who has previously acted as his clerk, and, as reports from the department indicate, has given entire satisfaction in her management of affairs in the absence of the Superintendent. Mrs. Janney is a thorough business woman, and possesses an intimate knowledge of everything connected with the condition and wants of each tribe, having personally visited them, and displays along with her business qualifications a sincere and earnest desire for the benefit of the Indians—qualities rarely displayed here before by those having the interests of the poor red men in charge. She informs us that Superintendent Janney, while on his way to his former home in London County, Virginia, remained some time in Washington, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, on business connected with the Superintendency, and reports that he has a prospect of obtaining the necessary appropriations, &c., which are demanded here, and which will enable him to make some much needed improvements amongst the several tribes.

THE PAWNEES.

Last fall, at the time of the payment of the annuities, Agent Troth, at the request of the Indians, reserved the sum of four thousand dollars for the purchase of agricultural implements for use the coming season. Three thousand of this amount has just been expended in purchasing wagons, plows, etc. Last season about 1,200 acres of corn were cultivated, which yielded an excellent crop.

This season it is the intention to plant a much larger space, and some of the head men, among whom are several of the Kitkaha band, have promised to lend their influence and set the example themselves. This of itself is very encouraging. Notice has been received at this office, from Superintendent Parker, at Washington, that there will not be any Pawnee scouts wanted this year, which is in accordance with the wishes of Superintendent Janney, who believes that if the Pawnees are kept off the war-path that peace may eventually be established with the Sioux.

THE SANTEE SIOUX.

We also had the pleasure of meeting Miss Janney, who is clerk for her father, the agent of the Santee Sioux, from whom we learned much that was interesting in regard to this tribe. These Indians are on a reservation about ninety miles above Sioux City, and have made greater advancement in civilization than other of the Nebraska Indians. The tribe numbers about 1,250 souls, one thousand of whom are on the reservation, and 250 have gone up to the Big Sioux to make a new settlement, but will probably return, not being entirely pleased with the change of location. All these Indians have discarded the blanket entirely, the men wearing citizens' clothes and women dresses, with a shawl sometimes thrown around them. It has been said as long as we can remember, "The Indians will not work," but here is a proof of the fallacy of this statement. Last summer during the harvest and haying season there were numbers who could not find employment though anxious for work. There is a steam saw-mill in operation which will furnish the coming season an abundant supply of lumber for building, a want which has been severely felt, the Indians how having only log houses. Miss J. has been the sole physician of the tribe for the past six months, and during that time there have been but six deaths, and some of these were from consumption. The Indians have full confidence in her treatment, and have discarded the old medicine men and their conjuring arts. The government have recently sent out a young physician of the Society of Friends, who will attend to their medical wants in future. Mr. Janney, the agent, who is himself a practical miller, is getting the material ready for a grist mill, which will be in readiness by the time the next crop is harvested. A surveyor is now at work, and the lands will be apportioned to the different families of the tribe. Ground is ready for at least one hundred acres of wheat, and another year the supply of breadstuffs will be sufficient for the wants of the whole community. This is a part of the policy of the agents to induce the men to work, and make each tribe self-sustaining, thereby saving a large amount to the government and to the Indians. The Winnebagoes expect to raise a sufficient amount of grain the coming season to supply their demands. The mission Schools, under the auspices of the Episcopalians and Presbyterians, are in a flourishing condition, and a young minister of the former denomination has recently gone among the Yanktons, who speak Dakota, the same dialect as the Santees. The two Presbyterian ministers at the agency are both Santees, and conduct religious services in the Dakota language. Miss Frambolse, the teacher in the school of the latter denomination, is a very intelligent and well-educated young lady, and speaks Dakotah fluently. Besides the schools above mentioned, Miss Janney has opened another, the main object of which is to teach the children to speak and read English. Hitherto their education has been mainly confined to their own language. In connection with their mill, we mention the fact that the engineer, who is considered a very competent man, is a full-blooded Santee.

What has already been accomplished toward the civilization of this tribe goes to show they may be alike benefited by the same judicious management and religious teaching. And we speak of them particularly, believing as we do that even our own people in Nebraska are unaware of the advancement they have made already, and their future prospects under the kind and careful management of the Friends, who have secured their confidence, as was evinced not long ago by the Omahas in their expressions of regard toward Agent Painter. It is gratifying to state that the policy of the government has been fully sustained in the appointment of the Quakers as agents of the Indian tribes in Nebraska.

WAX FLOWERS MATERIALS.

WEST & CO.,

140 Lake-st.,

Glass Shades,

WAX FLOWER

MATERIALS.

## THE LAW COURTS.

### Criminal Business in the United States Court.

### Illegal Taxation—Partnership Controversy—Administrations.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

United States v. John Striber. This was an indictment for trading without a license. It was made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court that this indictment was an error, wherefore a *nol. pros.* was recorded. The facts were that defendant carried on two businesses, that of carpenter being one. He applied in apt time for a license for each business, but the officer gave him two licenses to carry on the carpentering trade. A short time after he was taken up for not having a license for the other business. The matter was then explained and adjusted, but the case went to the grand jury.

COUNTERFEITING.

United States v. James Kenestly. This was an indictment for having in possession, with fraudulent intent, a quantity of counterfeit United States notes. The bills found upon defendant's person were one $50, one $20, two $10, two $5, and one $2 bills. There were two counts to the indictment: one was that prisoner had the counterfeits to pass; the other, that he had them for the purpose of sale. The defendant was arrested in Peoria on the 30th of September last, since which time he has been in our County Jail. The defence set up was that a man named John O'Connor, being, or pretending to be, a detective, decoyed prisoner to the bluffs of Peoria, and there foisted the money on him under pretence of compelling him to assist in the detection of a culprit, causing his arrest upon the spot by preconcert with the officials of the town. The object was suggested to be the obtaining of a reward supposed to be outstanding for the capture of a man of the same name who was supposed to be wanted by the authorities at St. Louis. The testimony is in and the arguments concluded.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

*New Proceeding.*—Nels P. Williams, of Chicago. Involuntary proceeding instituted by Samuel Herzog & Son, of Chicago.

SUPERIOR COURT.

ILLEGAL TAXATION.

John Wentworth et als. v. The Town of Lyons et als. This was a proceeding instituted to enjoin the collection of certain taxes, the complainants being the owners of property in the town of Lyons, and taxed. The allegation was that the taxes complained of were improperly and fraudulently assessed. The town tax for 1869 was first complained of. This amounted to $4,[illegible], which sum, excepting about the percentage allowed for collection ($[illegible]), was laid upon the property. For macadamizing a road from the village of Lyons to Haas & Powell's distillery, $[illegible]. For building Summit bridge, $4,[illegible]. For grading Archer road, $1,500. These improvements the legal voters of the town never voted to make, nor had they authorized such expenditures or directed the tax to be levied; but it was averred that, prior to September last, the Commissioners of Highways, of their own motion, contracted for the performance of the work, and then Alfred Ward, the Supervisor; the Assessor, Joseph Evans; D. C. Shipherd, the Town Clerk; and the then Collector, Henry Swarts, convened as Town Auditors, when, although the Commissioners made no report in writing as the law required, the Auditors audited the items specified, certified their action, and sent it to the County Clerk, overlooking the necessity of filing their certificate in the Town Clerk's office. Notwithstanding the want of these formalities, the Supervisors acted and ordered the tax. A principal element of complaint was, that one of the Highway Commissioners, Leopold Korher, was officiating as foreman of the distillery mainly to be benefited by the proposed work; in fact, that he let the contract for the work and only then procured the acquiescence of his associates, wherefore it was charged that the improvement was projected to enhance the value of private property, and that, too, at a cost over a proper price for the work of about $4,000. In this connection there was an allegation that Powell, one of the distillery men, had boasted that he procured the election of Korher, having it in view to procure the construction of the road to his premises. The county State-road tax was objected to as being unconstitutional.

Decree was entered making the injunction heretofore issued permanent, and adjudging that inasmuch as the Collector of the town (who was a party) had already transferred his book to the Treasurer, he (the Treasurer) should be perpetually enjoined from collecting either of these taxes, as against the property of complainants.

SALES CONFIRMED.

Nathaniel Wheeler, trustee, v. Augustus H. West et al. Decree confirming mortgage sales of Lots 20 and 21, Johnston and Sexton's Subdivision of the west part of Block 1, Assessor's Division of the northwest fractional quarter of Section 22, [illegible]. Complainant purchased the property for $[illegible], and on a second lien in another cause Arthur Farrar purchased for $4,[illegible], which certificate was assigned to complainant.

REAL ESTATE.

William Meighan v. Ellen Meighan et al. Decree allowing complainant, as trustee, to mortgage Lot 27, Block 6, Waller's Subdivision of the northwest quarter of northwest quarter of Section 20, 39, 14. The sum to be raised is $3,500, for the improvement of the estate.

CIRCUIT COURT.

PARTNERSHIP CONTROVERSY.

Aaron J. Davis v. Jesse J. Richards. This is a bill filed (with injunction) for the settlement of an alleged copartnership. The averments of the bill are that the complainant, being engaged in the business of vending steam heating apparatus, on Washington street, entered into articles with defendant, who represented himself to be a physician and surgeon in regular standing, under which they entered upon a partnership in the heating apparatus business. In making this apparatus there was special reference had to the heating of the building known as the Sisters of Mercy Hospital, which was then building on Calumet avenue and Twenty-sixth street. By the agreement the defendant was to advance the requisite money, and complainant was to conduct the mechanical operations; there was to be a division of profits. It is alleged that under the same agreement several contracts have been fulfilled, and charged that defendant, having received the proceeds of the work of his money and of complainant's toil, now refuses to come to an accounting. A receiver is prayed, and the injunction is to restrain defendant from intermeddling with the partnership concerns and particularly with the company books.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

Thomas H. Leviansey et al. v. William T. [illegible] [illegible] and Addition and improvements.

COUNTY COURT.

ADMINISTRATORS.

Estate of Frederick Kerkmann. Wilhelmina Kerkmann was appointed administrator under bond of $[illegible].

Estate of Charles Koebel. Nicholaus Amble was appointed administrator under bond of $4,000.

GUARDIANSHIP.

Anne D. Walsh was appointed to the guardianship of Kate and Mary Walsh under bond of $10,000.

THE POLICE COURTS.

WEST SIDE COURT.

Joseph Michle, the proprietor of a boarding house and saloon, No. 343 South Wells street, was arraigned before Justice Moore yesterday morning on the charge of larceny. The circumstances of the case are both interesting and peculiar. The complaining witness is an old gentleman named E. Carlton, a little too fond of his beer. On Saturday afternoon he was found by Officer Eberoole lying full length in the tunnel. The latter, taking pity on him, roused the recumbent body into a state of comparative sobriety, and then accompanied Mr. Carlton, at his request, to a boarding house, he being a stranger in the city. The officer selected Michle's place. Before leaving it he saw the old gentleman hand over to Michle for safe keeping the sum of $[illegible], for which he received a receipt. During the afternoon Mr. Michle took his new boarder in charge, and purchased for him out of the money in his possession, a suit of Kentucky jeans and a few trifles. He also induced the old gentleman to buy the women folks of the house some odds and ends of jewelry, amounting, however, to less than $50 in the aggregate. During the night there were great carousings at the house, at the old man's expense, and towards morning Michle and one of his boarders put him into a buggy and drove him nearly to the city limits by way of Milwaukee, when they left him in the mud. Some time afterwards he was arrested on the charge of drunkenness. On Monday morning he was fined $5, and on sending to Michle's place for funds to pay the same, the latter denied holding any of the old man's money. This led to his arrest. He claims that the plaintiff spent the money in his charge for liquor during the night, but the story was too barefaced to meet with any consideration, and the Justice held him for trial in bail of $1,000.

Edward Foley, charged with stealing furs, a shawl, &c., from Mrs. Annie O'Brien, residing on Desplaines street, was held for further hearing in bail of $1,000.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Emil Geyer, a lad apparently not over 10 years of age, entered the Police Court in charge of his mother, who begged that the charge of the boy might be taken off her hands. She represented her offspring as incorrigible, and expressed the hope that he would be sent to the Reform School. A few weeks ago Emil hung about Archer avenue, and while the proprietor of a certain lumber yard stood in front of his office, laughing at an old stood in the mud, the little shaver stepped behind him and robbed the till of $60. But as no evidence of crime was introduced, the Justice found that he was unable to act in the matter, and the boy, to his mother's sorrow, was discharged.

James Clark, William Caldwell (a younger brother of "Speckled Paddy," and even more speckled than the latter), W. Smith, and Daniel Brown, four pickpockets, were arraigned on the charge of vagrancy. They were arrested under suspicious circumstances, at the Illinois Central Depot, in a crowd about the funeral car, on Tuesday evening. They were fined $[illegible] each.

[illegible] Weder, for uttering threats against S. Kuster, a neighbor, was held in peace bonds of [illegible].

NORTH SIDE COURT.

Nothing of importance at the North Side Court.

## SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

### Answer to Twelfth Ward.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

Twelfth Ward says he found a place on Elizabeth street where his horse "sank to his belly in the mire," and that, being obliged to leave his buggy, himself and friend, "before reaching the sidewalk," "were in the mud over the tops of our (their) bootlegs." This exaggeration Twelfth Ward makes the basis of sustaining an argument for specially assessing the expense of street paving upon the property along the line of the street without the consent of its owners.

In a former article I asked the question, in the caption, "Public or Private?" and its pertinence appears clearly in connection with the experience of Twelfth Ward. I had designed to follow my former queries [illegible] by a presentation of the comparative interests of the public and the property-owners affecting the streets in such improvements. It would not be, for lack of time, proper [illegible] to discuss this subject thoroughly; but I [illegible] to ask Twelfth Ward whether in the case he [illegible] so graphically, and I hope with a degree [illegible] truthful—the paving of Elizabeth street [illegible] the chief [illegible] of that particular time, would have been specially for the advantage of the owner of the adjoining property, or for the convenience of himself and friend, who are part of the public? And even if he should insist that it was for the owner's special advantage, whether [illegible] who can by his choice avoid the use of that particular portion of the street, has the guardianship of the property owned, so has he a right, either moral or legal, to compel him to expend his money to enhance the value of his own property. It is generally supposed that a man may do what he [illegible] with his own, so long as he does not use it to the injury of another, and so long as he bears his proportion of the burden—which should rest on all alike—necessary for the support of the State. That is the machinery by which the whole community is governed and protected; but Twelfth Ward [illegible] interest in the transaction [illegible] the right to compel his neighbor to expend money [illegible] against his will to enhance the value of his own property, and that he has a right to dictate exactly what the improvement shall consist in, and especially that it shall be such as to inure to the convenience of himself and friend, who are of the favored few who have wheel-carriages and horses, [illegible] while his neighbor, upon whom he desires to force the expenditure for his gratification, [illegible] and that he may take [illegible] [illegible] poverty, must needs be content with [illegible].

Again, Twelfth Ward admits that there is equity, to some degree in the making of street improvements by general tax, instead of by the special assessment [illegible] but he objects [illegible] [illegible] property [illegible] [illegible] to the general claims that the present system [illegible] [illegible] system [illegible] affords a free field for fraud, peculation, and corruption; and inequitable [illegible]

views were, Mr. Twelfth Ward hardly speaks by authority in presenting this as my proposition. Nevertheless, I feel sure of except for the tax which those who having horses and carriages of their own, and who, therefore, selfishly insist that all others not equally favored must contribute to make for them their drives, and the selfishness of others interested in the division of the spoils, which by this irresponsible system are much greater than they could be if the same amount of street improvements were made by any other system, where those who handled the money could be held to a strict accountability as public servants, instead of as now the agents of private parties—the verdict would be almost, if not quite unanimous, that the change from special to general taxation for such improvements would be not only equitable and just, but eminently desirable and proper; and that by such change the public would be greatly benefited, in that such improvements would be made where the necessity for them was greatest, and the property which adjoined or became specially benefited thereby would then bear its just proportion of the expense incurred through means of the increased taxation to which it would be subject by reason of its enhanced valuation.

Such a change need not and would not restrain the property-owners on Elizabeth, or any other street, who desired special improvements from making them at their own expense, and then if their property should be "declined in value," as Twelfth Ward alleges, "in consequence of the improvements," they would not violate the first principles of honesty, as well as republicanism, by robbing their neighbor to benefit themselves.

Twelfth Ward says that in old cities like Boston and New York, where, from favorable soil, streets can be improved more easily and cheaply than in Chicago, the general tax system "would be more equitable than in the comparatively new city of Chicago," where the difficulties of making new streets are great, &c. If this idea strikes others as it does my mind, I think it will be fair to claim that his argument leads to a reverse conclusion, to-wit: That it is the public necessity in Chicago which, because of the difficulties mentioned, requires that the streets should be improved, and that the necessity is greater here than elsewhere, not for private advantage, but for the public good; and certainly if the public requirement is the basis of the improvement asked for or crowded upon us, the public should bear the expense.

Twelfth Ward cites "the overwhelming vote for Aldermen in the recent election in opposition to the resolutions of Aldermen Woodard and McCotter" as "expressing the wish of a great majority of our citizens."

This vote appears to me and to others as the most alarming symptom yet presented of the rottenness and demoralization of this special assessment system. And if, by a careful reading of that portion of Sacred Writ enclosed in verses 24 to 39, inclusive, of the nineteenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, a solution is not found of that vote, I greatly err.

It is not only in Ephesus, but in Chicago, where Diana is a great goddess, but in whose worship and magnificence great gain and wealth are brought to her priesthood and her artisans. Great is Diana—her worship must be sustained or our craft is in danger. E. R. Bowen.

Chicago, April 4, 1870.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

Your correspondent, Twelfth Ward, in urging special assessment in The Tribune of the 2d inst., says that "a few days since, while riding with a gentleman in his buggy on Elizabeth street, the horse sank to his belly in the mire." Of course the buggy went in all over, and it was certainly a disaster; but I don't see what business the horse had to be riding with a gentleman in a buggy. It is very unusual, and if everything went into the mud together it is no cause of surprise.

Twelfth Ward thinks that a conclusive argument for *special assessment! Non sequitur.*

The street quite probably ought to be paved; but who wants it paved? The non-resident proprietor of the property abutting on it? Probably he does not care particularly. Twelfth Ward thinks, evidently, he would be benefited, and ought to be compelled to pay for paving it. General Sherman, in his recent letter upon the subject of the pay of the army, speaking of officers, says: "It is nobody's business whether they are married or single." Is it anybody's business whether Mr. Non-resident is benefited or not by a pavement? Let him take care of his own interest. It would benefit the non-resident to erect a house on his vacant land; shall we, therefore, build one and sell his lot if he does not walk up and pay for it? How absurd! That is a private object with which no one but the owner has any special concern. Of course it is absurd, and a pavement is a different matter: the public good demand that the street be paved. It is unquestionable that the street ought to be paved, but as it is the public good which requires it, the Public ought to pay for it. All the streets will be paved in time, and all will thus have the special benefits of such improvements, without any one being compelled as now to mortgage his lot to pay the assessment; for the burden would be distributed over a series of years. Less delay would result; less litigation, less expense and injustice be done to all. Is it hard to compel property-holders on the North Side to help pay for paving Elizabeth street? Is it not equally hard that they should help pay for sewers and water mains in the West Division? Either our special assessment system for pavements is wrong, or it ought also to be applied to the case of sewers. Pavements are, like sewers, made for the public good, and ought to be paid for as a public burden. Incidental benefits the city has nothing to do with. It is the purpose to be served which determines who should pay for the work. We must come to understand this some time. J. A. O.

Chicago, April 5, 1870.

## THE UNEMPLOYED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

### Monster Mass Meeting at Yerba Buena Park—Procession to the City Hall.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* reports at length a mass meeting of workingmen, out of employment, held in that city on the 30th of March. A large crowd of laborers was present, and a number of speeches were made amid a good deal of excitement and some disorder. A resolution was finally proposed and adopted, that the proper authorities be petitioned to give them work, when the meeting adjourned. On adjourning, the large assemblage repaired to Market street, where they fell into line and started to the City Hall. Several men attempted to organize a party to proceed to the Mission and demand a discharge of the Chinamen employed in the Woollen Mill, but this attempt proved abortive and the line moved on. When the line reached Dupont and Market streets a raid upon the Chinese quarter was proposed, and for some time discussed, but the good sense of influential parties prevailed and the idea was given up. [illegible] Chinatown was incorporated, and they started up California street to the corner of Dupont. Addresses for and against the proposed demonstration were made and they again listened to the reasoning of the more orderly disposed. They counter-marched to Kearny street, and thence to the City Hall, where Chief Crowley had stationed a posse of officers to preserve order.

When the procession reached the City Hall it came to a halt, and loud cries were raised for Mayor Selby. As His Honor was not in the building at the time, Chief Crowley came out and addressed the crowd, taking his stand on the lower part of a lamp-post, from which he could overlook his audience of 3,000 men. He strongly advised them to refrain from any demonstration of impatience or force, although disclaiming any intention of threatening them. He knew that the Mayor was doing all he could to arrange matters so that they could go to work, and, therefore, he begged them to go home quietly and wait. These sentiments were received with considerable impatience by the hundreds of hungry workingmen, who eagerly pressed forward to hear what their chances were for a dinner to-morrow. Cries of "We are hungry, we can't wait!" "We want bread, not words!" "We want no charity; work is all we ask for." A man in the crowd, who had made himself somewhat conspicuous in enunciating his opinion, was called to the lamp-post, and, although rather unwilling to distinguish himself, the crowd would brook no denial and he was compelled to mount aloft. When, however, he began to say that they ought to go home; that it was not the City Hall but the City Park that they wanted, loud shouts of "That won't do," "Pull him down," "Down with him," prematurely closed his speech, and a score of ready hands, grasping his legs and coat-tails, brought him to the pavement in quick time. Chief Crowley then once more mounted the lamp-post and announced that Mr. Humphreys, the engineer, would like to see in his office any of the members of the committee that might be present. This, however, did not suit the temper of the occasion, as cries of "We are all alike;" "Let him come himself," sufficiently testified. Mr. Humphreys accordingly came forward, quite pale with excitement, and said: "Yesterday I completed the reports whereby the work could be examined, and deposited the same with the Commissioners, in whose hands they now are. No blame can be attached to me, as my deputies, clerks, and myself have been engaged in the work during Sunday, Sunday night, Monday, and a part of Monday night. I have worked day and night for you, boys."

An excited pause now took place in the proceedings, and the men compared notes with eager gesture and loud voice. Some were for "cleaning out" the Chinese, there and then; others thought it would be better to "go for" the men who employed them. The Commissioners came in for their share of obloquy also; "The officials don't care a ——— for us, and we don't want them to; let them give us work and we will take care of ourselves. If they dont give us work, we will take care of *them*."

The feeling against the Chinese seemed universally and intensely bitter. "Koopmanschasp should be hung. Instead of shipping Chinese to the Southern States, he ought to ship some of us starving men there. We would work." "Are six thousand starving men to be out of work and let moon-eyed Mongolians take it all?" "We ought to go to the next China steamer and shove the Chinamen into the water." "Who saved the country and fought the battles, did the Chinese? No, we did, and now we starve for it." "We give them two or three days more to give us work, and if they don't we will make some. We will go for the Chinese, sure!" A man named Field, whose ideas seemed to be clear as to the wants of the multitude, got upon the gas-post and said: "I move that we adjourn until to-morrow, and then let us come and see Mayor Selby. We don't want to be fooled any longer. We want work and bread; we can't live on wind and water. We ought to get work if the Chinamen do." This was received with loud cheers. One man in an excited manner cried: "Come stripped to-morrow, boys. Come only in trowsers and shirt, ready for work, and let us go to work and see who are masters, the Chinese or us. Either we will hold the town or they shall."

Great excitement now prevailed, and a leader seemed the only thing needed to make actions supplement speeches. Said one: "Our homes lie here when we die, at any rate." Another: "We are American citizens, and yet here are thousands of us starving around a lamp-post." Something was said by a person in the crowd about the "*Morning Call*," which called forth cries of, "To h—l with the *Call* and its editor, too!" "Down with the *Call!*" etc.

"Every man ought to go into a restaurant to-night, sit down, eat a good supper, and then walk out!"

"It is better to die at the point of the bayonet than to die of starvation!"

"We are not paupers and don't want a soup-house; we want work, so that we can earn our bread like men!"

One man said he had "travelled on foot 600 miles in search of work, without finding it!"

"The Chinamen should have three days' notice to quit work. Let them take a rest while the white man works!"

"The workingmen can rule this city, and ought to do it!"

"They can't give us work, but they can give the Chinamen work!"

Just about this time a Chinaman passed along the sidewalk, and a rush was made for him. He ran, however, and a few kicks was the extent of the injuries he received. Several of those present now began to urge upon their comrades to let the matter rest until to-morrow, and then to come in force and with many deep threats of consequences should their demands for work be not complied with on the morrow.

While Chief Crowley was making his speech from the lamp-post, a [illegible] [illegible]

be able to congregate together, discuss their grievances, march in procession through a wealthy city, quietly pass the doors of those Chinese to whom they attribute all their misery, listen to exciting speeches from the lips of their fellow-sufferers, and, after all, disperse and go their respective ways without disturbance and excess of any kind, speaks wonders for their intelligence and worthiness, and appeals more strongly to our sympathies in their behalf than any amount of violence ever could. It is to be earnestly hoped that the authorities may strain a point in the present exigency of affairs, and give as many of those men work to-morrow as possible, even though the arrangements may not be so complete at Yerba Buena as strict technicalities may demand. By doing this they will not only relieve from dire distress a most meritorious class, but will avert any of the consequences which the desperation of starving men with starving families is very likely to bring about, no matter how quiet and law-abiding the same men may be under ordinary circumstances.

## UTAH.

### The Mass Meeting on the Passage of the Cullom Bill.

### The Question of Polygamy.

### The Godbeites.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 1.

Daniel H. Wells and George Q. Cannon, held their mass meeting yesterday to remonstrate against the passage by the Senate of the House bill for the suppression of polygamy. It was a fine day, and the Old Tabernacle was packed, but still it was Wells' and Cannon's meeting, not theirs. I happened to be on the stand, and, on the sea of upturned faces closely as I might, it was rarely I could detect a countenance intelligent enough to indicate the capacity of forming opinions for its owner. Whenever the reader or the speakers trenched on the "Give me liberty or give me death" style, there was one immense shout of approval. But no one need tell me that the same shout would not have been just as ready had the reader and the speakers taught just the opposite doctrine. The Mormon leaders may save their people untold suffering, absolute ruin, by bowing their present proud wills and acknowledging the authority of the United States, and that is the only way they can do it. I say so advisedly, for, although the government may shrink from trying titles with the Mormons once again, and again, as they have before, yet sooner or later they must do it. The longer it is postponed the more troublesome it will be. But let me to the meeting. I enclose their remonstrance and resolutions, but, lest you may not find room for them, will give their position in brief.

They look upon the principle of plural marriage, they say, not simply as an elevating social relationship and a preventive of many terrible evils which afflict our race; but as a principle revealed by God, underlying their every hope of eternal salvation and happiness in Heaven. They have been commanded of God, through Joseph Smith, to practice it upon pain of being damned; and they have for it warrant of the Holy Scriptures and the example of prophets and righteous men whom God loved, honored, and blessed, of old. This bill, therefore, gives them but the cruel alternative of rejecting God's command and abjuring their religion, or disobeying the authority of the government they desire to honor and respect. It is unconstitutional, because it is a law respecting the establishment of religion and prohibiting the free exercise thereof; because it is *ex post facto*, there having been no statute against it in Utah for the first ten years of its establishment; because it destroys the right of trial by an *impartial* jury; because it imposes excessive fines, and inflicts cruel and unusual punishments; because it provides a *special* rule of naturalization for Utah; and because it disfranchises and proscribes American citizens for their *belief* simply. It robs their priesthood of its functions and heaven-bestowed powers in the matter of solemnizing marriages, and renders it impossible for the sexes to cohabit at all, except in fornication and adultery, for marriages solemnized by civil officers are to them void. It strips them of their possessory rights to their lands, and of their improvements on the same. It is in bad faith, because certain rights have vested in them under the organic act of the Territory passed by Congress in 1850. It closes as follows:

"If your honorable bodies are not satisfied with what we now present, and what we have previously published to the world, we beseech you, in the name of our common country and those sacred principles bequeathed unto us by our revolutionary fathers; in the name of humanity, and in the name of Almighty God, before making this act a law, to send to this Territory a Commission, clothed with the necessary authority, to take evidence and make a thorough and exhaustive investigation into the subject and obtain evidence concerning the belief and workings of its religious system from its friends instead of its enemies."

This is a reasonable request, surely, but the American people and government care nothing about the belief and workings of the Mormon faith, the Bible history of polygamous men or the supposed revelations of Joseph Smith. The offence of the Mormons is their building up a kingdom within the too hospitable bounds of the republic which refuses to acknowledge our authority—its right to dictate in certain matters on the ground that what is illegal and criminal to us is religion to it. How shall this radical difference of opinion be reconciled? Over a large [illegible] traditions of that portion of mankind which has made any history, and which, strangely enough, if the Mormons are right, has been monogamic; on our ideas of morality and of expediency, and finally, on its laws, and on the spirit and teaching of the Bible and of Christianity. It is the instinct, it is in the blood of our race. There are forty millions of us. Can the Mormons reasonably expect us to yield our judgment to theirs, four hundred to one? The dilemma is as bad for us as for them, and infinitely more humiliating, if not disgraceful. True, they think it a religious question, and therefore we cannot touch it without violating our own constitution. But we think it a social and political question, and our State legislation from time immemorial embodies that opinion. Here is a radical difference, and is it not plain that one must give way, and reasonable that that one should be the weaker?

We may give the mass of the Mormons credit for being sincere in their faith, and even, for the sake of the argument, of being as moral as anybody. If it be true, so much the more reason for settling now the question of supremacy. If it were a huge joke on their part, it would not be worth minding. But every year more are deceived. Every year fewer of those old heads are left alive who know that polygamy originated in Joseph Smith's inordinate amativeness, and that what he called a revelation commanding it, according to credible witnesses now living, who might be afraid to testify, however, was invented by him because he could not otherwise accomplish his purpose on the person of a girl named Louisa Beaman. Every year there are fewer of those left alive who know that children were begotten in polygamy prior to the date of the pretended revelation. In dealing with this question, now, the mass of the Mormons need not necessarily be taken into the account. A few men, perhaps one, who have been living and teaching a lie for a fourth of a century, might cause this mass to change front if they would. Perhaps they would prefer death and the utter ruin of their deluded followers; there would be nothing so dreadfully heroic in that: history is full of men who have preferred death to defeat; but of one thing they can be well assured, whatever suffering comes on their people through their perverseness will rebound with seven-fold force upon *their* heads, if there is any hereafter where men are rewarded for deeds done in the body.

They complain bitterly of the hardships of this bill. Let them put away their concubines and acknowledge the supremacy of the Republic, and it won't touch them. Is that such a dreadful hardship? They say the law is harsh. We gave them a mild law in 1862. They openly disobeyed it, and told us to help ourselves. They say we are responsible for the evil, because we haven't suppressed it. They avow their offence, glory in it, make a sacrament of it, stuff it down the throats of ignorant foreigners whom they bring here and marshal them to arms to resist our laws, they defy us to convict and punish, or prevent it. What could we do but frame a law that should be felt? That should apply the surgeon's knife to the disease directly and closely? Nobody, not one person in the United States, but would be better pleased than any way, infinitely, were the Mormons, like sensible men and good citizens, to prevent the enforcement of the law by removing the pretext. They say it is unconstitutional. Well, it is not unconstitutional to defy the government to enforce its laws systematically throughout the Territory, and year after year? But if the bill is unconstitutional, it should be amended. One wrong does not justify another. I think myself the bill is harsher than it need be, and I hardly expect to see it become law as it is, but give us something whereby we can try titles with Brigham Young. They say we are their enemies. We are not, further than the position they occupy, that of open rebellion, unavoidably constitutes us such. Personally, I have nothing against any Mormon. As a people, I arraign them at the bar of the world, as the best organized, most determined, dangerous, and ably led band of conspirators ever hatched out within the confines of any nation on earth. And this I leave them.

The Godbeites, it appears from the *Tribune* to-day, have done what is "to be calm, and trust the cause to God." They hold that the fight is between Grant and Brigham, not between Grant and the people of Utah. They do not believe the Americans find as much fault with their polygamy as with their disloyalty, their scheme of a kingdom, and universal supremacy. They think the Cullom bill, if it becomes law, will only be used as a rod in pickle for [illegible] defiantly brave it in future, by taking [illegible] polygamous wives; that if it should [illegible] literally construed, and harshly enforced, [illegible] public opinion would not sustain it when aroused to a full perception of the case; and, finally, that if it is unconstitutional the courts will set it aside, and that will end it. The *Tribune* says:

"We have the power in our hands, by retraining from all that is irritating and from defiance of the [illegible] to the sympathies of the nation, to gain all the consideration [illegible] at least, so far as existing polygamous families are concerned, we [illegible] up such a tide of sympathy in our favor as shall carry everything before it; while by taking the opposite course, conflict, loss and destruction are inevitable."

The following, from the same editorial, shows the position of the Godbeites touching polygamy:

"While as a movement we believe in the right of all men to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

scrape. I can see no way for us but to go for ward. The evil lies with the Church leaders. They make the people what they please. Bring a pressure to bear on them sufficient to make them obey the laws as you and I have to, or fare worse. If they do, the people will follow them as sheep do the bell-wether over a wall, and all will be well. If they do not, but rather prefer to fare worse, let them take their own course and bear the consequences. The suffering and sorrow which may result will be on their own heads. In that case, our course will have to depend on theirs. I think there is a possible chance of their giving up rather than bring ruin on their entire people, when they see they must. If there is any faint-heartedness on our part, however; if there is any show of weakness; if there shall appear to be a Mormon party in the States, they will not so give up; the government will be defeated, and Mormonism, barbarism, despotism, polygamy, theocracy, and all, will be projected forward through the coming years in new and enlarged proportions, some day to give our children the same trouble that African slavery gave us.

## PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

### The Government to the Rescue.

The following bill, entitled "A bill to prevent and punish election frauds," was introduced in the Senate of the United States, on the 29th of March, by Mr. Conkling, who asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to bring in the bill. It was read twice, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if at any election for representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States, or for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, or for inspectors, canvassers, poll clerks or other election officers who may or shall be or are chosen to act and serve, or whose term of office may or shall include or cover the time of any such election for representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States, or for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, any person shall knowingly personate and vote or attempt to vote in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious; or vote more than once at the same election for any candidate for the same office, or vote at a place where he may not be lawfully entitled to vote; or vote without a lawful right to vote; or do any unlawful act to secure a right or an opportunity to vote for himself or any other person; or by force, threat, or menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer or promise thereof, or otherwise, unlawfully prevent any qualified voter of any State of the United States of America, or of any Territory thereof, from freely exercising the right of suffrage, or by any such means induce any voter to refuse to exercise such right, or compel or induce, by any such means or otherwise, any officer of an election, in any such State or Territory, to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified or entitled to vote, or interfere in any manner with any officer of said elections in the discharge of his duties, or by any of such means or otherwise induce any officer of an election or officer whose duty it is to ascertain, announce, or declare the result of any such election, or give or make any certificate, document or evidence in relation thereto, to violate or refuse to comply with his duty or any law regulating the same, or being an officer of an election, neglect or refuse to perform any duty required of him by law, or violate any duty imposed by law, or do any act unauthorized by law relating to or affecting any such election, or the result thereof; or aid, counsel, procure or advise any such voter, person or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to omit to do any duty, the omission of which is hereby made a crime, or attempt to do so, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall for such crime be liable to indictment in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any registration of voters for an election for Representative or Delegate in the Congress of the United States, or for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, or for Inspectors, Canvassers, Poll Clerks, or other election officers who may, or shall be, or are chosen to act or serve, or whose term of office may or shall include or cover the time of any such election for Representative or Delegate in the Congress of the United States, or for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, any person shall knowingly personate and register, or attempt to register, in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious; or register, or attempt to register, at a place where he may not be lawfully entitled to register; or register, or attempt to register, to do any unlawful act to secure a lawful right to register for himself or any other person; or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer or promise thereof, or otherwise, unlawfully prevent or hinder any person having a lawful right to register from duly exercising such right; or compel, or induce, by any such means or otherwise, any officer of registration to admit to registration any person not legally entitled thereto, or interfere in any manner with any officer of registration in the discharge of his duties; or by any such means, or otherwise, induce any officer of registration to violate or refuse to comply with his duty, or any law regulating the same; or, being an officer of registration, neglect or refuse to perform any duty required of him by law, or violate any duty imposed by law, or do any act unauthorized by law, relating to, or affecting such registration; or aid, counsel, procure, or advise any such voter, person, or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to advise any act hereby made a crime, or to omit any duty the omission of which is hereby made a crime, or attempt to do so, every such person guilty of a crime shall be liable to indictment and punishment therefor, as provided in the first section of this act, for persons guilty of any of the crimes herein specified.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, by force, threat, menace, intimidation, or otherwise, unlawfully prevent any citizen or citizens from assembling in public meeting to freely discuss, or hear discussed, the claims or merits of any candidate for the office of President or Vice President, or Electors, or Representative or Delegate in Congress, or of any officer of the Government of the United States, or the laws or measures of Congress, or any measure existing, pending, or proposed, affecting the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, or if any person shall by any such means break up, disperse, or molest any such assemblage, or molest any citizen in or of such assemblage, every person so offending shall be liable to indictment and punishment therefor, as provided in the first section of this act for persons guilty of any of the crimes therein specified.

## BLOODY WORK IN OUACHITA, LA.

### The Jail at Monroe Broken Open—Sheriff Wisner and Offutt Johnson, a Colored Man, Killed—Another Man Killed in a Separate Affray.

*From the New Orleans Picayune, April 1.*

Governor Warmouth yesterday received the following despatch from Monroe, in this State, under date of March 31:

"Wisner, Sheriff, and Offutt Johnson, witness in jail, killed last night, and Beavers, accused of murder, in jail, liberated by persons unknown.

"Wimberly killed last night, also, in a separate affray. John Ray."

In explanation of the above we would state, from information which we gleaned yesterday, from persons living at home, at Monroe, that Beavers, who was liberated by the gang who broke open the jail and did the killing, was in prison charged with having, on election day, in Monroe, been one of the band who shot and killed three negroes who were supposed to have been returning from the polls.

The story goes that there were four negroes, Ouffti Johnson, one of the number, who were captured by the band and taken into the woods, where they were placed in position and fired at by a squad. Three of the number were killed, but Johnson, springing aside, escaped the bullets, and though pursued and shot at, managed to make good his escape and give the alarm. The band made off for parts unknown, but Beavers, who Johnson testified was one of them, was subsequently captured and placed in jail at Monroe. Johnson, through fear or for some other reason, also left for Texas, we believe, but he was also subsequently arrested and placed in jail, and held as a witness against Beavers when the trial should take place.

When the gang attacked the jail night before last for the purpose of liberating Beavers, they were doubtless resisted by Sheriff Wisner, who had the reputation of being a resolute and fearless man, and in this way, most probably, he met his death at their hands.

Johnson, the colored witness, was killed either through revenge for the information which he gave, or because the gang wished to get rid of the only living witness against them.

The man named Wimberly, mentioned at the close of Mr. Ray's despatch as having been killed on the same night in a separate affray, is reputed to have been a dangerous character, living in Monroe, and was probably killed in a street brawl of some kind.

Governor Warmoth will this morning publish a proclamation, offering a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of the murderers of Sheriff Wisner, and Johnson.

By a telegram received by the Associated Press, and published under our head of "Telegraphic," it will be seen that the gang consisted of twenty men, and that after they released Beavers they barred the doors to keep the other prisoners from escaping.

Wimberly, it will be seen, was killed in a private difficulty by a Dr. Dinkgrave, the particulars of which are unknown.

### The Execution of Scott.

*From the Winnipeg New Nation, March 4.*

The first military execution ever witnessed in Rupert's Land, we believe, took place at Fort Garry on the 4th inst. The person shot was Private T. Scott, who came here from Canada last summer, and his execution took place upon an order of a court-martial held at Fort Garry on the 3d inst. Mr. Scott, it will be in the recollection of many, was among the Canadians captured in Dr. Schultz's store on the 7th of December last. He lay in confinement at the fort with other prisoners some weeks, and then, accompanied by several others, made good his escape from the fort one fearfully cold night.

Immediately before the close of the last convention, Mr. Scott—who had fled to the Portage—came down with the others from that locality to liberate the prisoners. Subsequently, as is well known, this Portage movement assumed a more serious aspect, and the capturing of the fort and the overturning of the government was aimed at. But this was abandoned; and Mr. Scott was again captured with the Portage brigade on the morning of the 17th ult.

From this time forth Mr. Scott was very violent and abusive in his language and actions, annoying and insulting the guards, and even threatening the President. He vowed openly that if ever he got out he would shoot the President; and further stated that he was at the head of the party of the Portage people who, on their way to Kildonan, called at Coutu's house and searched it for the President, with the intention of shooting him. [illegible]

At length he was court-martialled by the tribunal of Adjutant General Lepine, and condemned to death. [illegible]

his chains taken off, pen, ink, and paper given him, a comfortable bed made, and every other attention paid. His doom he was assured was irrevocable, and he was told that he could have the services of any clergyman he desired in the meantime. He sent for Rev. George Young, who at once attended and did what he could for the unfortunate man. Next morning, on hearing of the sentence, the clergy of St. Boniface assembled, and some of them came to Fort Garry to plead with Mr. Commissioner Smith, that the prisoner should be pardoned. The President, as he had approved the sentence, said he could never revoke the decree of the Adjutant's tribunal, but the President ordered that all the soldiers should be assembled before the execution, and that prayers should be offered for the condemned man.

The prisoner was sentenced to be shot at 10 o'clock, but before that hour Rev. Mr. Young, who had been with the prisoner, waited on the President and Adjutant General, and urged again that the unhappy man's life should be spared, stating that he was not prepared to die. The Adjutant said that the sentence could not be revoked, but that, in deference to the statements of Mr. Young the execution would be postponed until noon.

During all this time nothing would convince the prisoner that his sentence would be carried out. And only when the guard came to lead him out to be shot did he realize his sad fate. Then he said: "As I am about to die, I wish to see my friends, the other forty prisoners." This request was conceded, and he saw them and bade each a long last good-bye.

Rev. Mr. Young continued to attend him up to the last, and endeavored to lead his mind to the full contemplation of the awful end before him.

At noon, or a little after, Scott was led outside the fort, blindfolded, and with his hands tied behind his back, a firing party was detailed, and—— but we will not detail the sad scene. Having knelt a few moments in prayer with Mr. Young, the prisoner said, "I am ready," and in a few moments he fell.

The whole affair is a matter of profound regret. The President and court-martial regretted extremely that they should feel themselves driven to this course, and all will join with us in regretting the dire necessity of the case, and hoping that Red River may never witness such another sad scene.

The unfortunate deceased was buried about the middle of the east courtyard, Fort Garry.

## CATCHING A TARTAR.

### Commodore Vanderbilt and the Protectionists.

The following sharp correspondence between a Pennsylvania Protectionist and Commodore Vanderbilt will show how, in the Commodore's case, the pig-iron men reckoned entirely without their host:

Philadelphia, March 18, 1870.

*C. Vanderbilt, Esq., President New York Central and Hudson River Railroad:*

Dear Sir: I enclose a copy of a petition which has already been signed by the officers of railroads that have laid more than three-fifths of all the steel rails of which the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts were able to obtain returns, as published in their report of February 12, 1870. According to careful estimates from other available sources the same companies are consumers of a majority of all the steel rails that have been laid and are being imported into the United States. I trust that you will appreciate the advantage of sustaining the home competition, as the only defence upon which dependence can be placed to secure our railroad companies against the extortions of foreign manufacturers. I earnestly hope that you will sign the enclosed petition and return it to me at your earliest convenience, in order that it may be forwarded to Washington at the proper time. Yours truly, S. M. Felton.

No. 135 South Fifth street, Philadelphia.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., President's Office, 470 West Thirtieth St., Between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, New York, March 24, 1870.

*S. M. Felton, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.:*

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter enclosing a copy of a petition to Congress, asking that instead of the present *ad valorem* duty on steel rails, a specific duty of two cents per pound be levied, and requesting our official signature thereto. I can readily conceive the benefits which would accrue to American steel-makers in the event of an increase of duty as petitioned for, but in what manner the railroads of the country are to be enriched I must confess I am at a loss to discover. Thirty-three out of the thirty-six of the signatures to the petition are well-known representatives of leading railroads, a majority of them being located in or running through Pennsylvania; and, were they given unofficially, I would conclude their principal interest was centered in the steel works, and not in the railroads which they represent. You urge the advantage of sustaining the home competition as the only defence upon which dependence can be placed to secure our railroad companies against the extortions of foreign manufacturers. We are decidedly in favor of sustaining competition; not home competition alone but both home and foreign, and do not propose to advocate any measure which will prevent it or place us in the hands of home extortionists, who would undoubtedly be as inexorable in their demands as foreign manufacturers would be were the same protection given them. A monopoly in the production of steel rails, the value and importance of which to railroads has been thoroughly demonstrated, would often compel us to take an inferior article at any price the monopolists might choose to put upon it. We would not have you believe that we are adverse to patronizing our own manufactures. We only desire to be allowed to purchase from whom we can get the best article at the lowest price, and, in my judgment, these important considerations can only be attained by keeping up a vigorous competition. As an argument of the justice of the petition, it is claimed that the signers thereto [illegible] three-fifths of all the steel rails used in this country. In order to correct any wrong impressions that might obtain on this point, by reason of the position we take, we desire to say that we alone have used on the railroads represented by us (the New York Central, Hudson River, and New York & Harlem) fully one-fifth of all the steel rails laid down, and one-third of the steel rails imported into this country. We were among the first in this country to adopt steel instead of iron rails, and intend continuing so to do as rapidly as the earnings and price will warrant.

With respect, I am yours truly,

Cornelius Vanderbilt, President.

## REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds, conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Wednesday, April 6:

[illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

During the present month several amateur concerts will be given at the Tuileries for benevolent purposes. The great feature of the last of these concerts will be a violin duet performed by the Emperor Napoleon and his Prime Minister, Emile Ollivier, both of whom are said to be passably good violinists.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

### MONETARY.

Wednesday Evening, April 6.

General Spinner has written a letter to prove that it is the "patriotic duty" of the National Banks to exchange their 6 per cent bonds for 4½ per cent bonds, and thus make a donation of 15 per cent of their capital invested in bonds, and 1½ per cent of the annual interest to assist in refunding the national debt at a lower rate of interest. If the rule were to be applied to all other American creditors of the government, and to all salaried government officials and Congressmen, there might be some force in it, but there seems no reason why the national bankers should be expected to be more impressed with a sense of their "patriotic duty" than any other class of creditors of the government. General Spinner, and those who encourage the forcing of the National Banks to exchange their bonds for others bearing a lower rate of interest, are advocating just what was intended to be rendered impossible by the "Public Credit act" passed on March 3, 1869, viz: The keeping of the letter of the contract in the bonds; but the violation of its spirit. The Funding Bill proposes to reduce the 5-20 6 per cent bonds held by the banks at par in gold, provided the banks will first take a 4½ per cent bond at par in gold. In this connection it may be well to refer to the Public Credit act and see whether the scheme encouraged by Mr. Boutwell and General Spinner is not in direct opposition to its provisions, in the following clauses of the act:

"That the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, &c.

"But that none of said interest-bearing obligations not already due, shall be paid or redeemed before maturity, unless at such time when United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed, can be sold at par in coin; and the United States also pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

In the application of the last of the foregoing clauses to the redemption of the 5-20s it is, of course, understood that "the maturity" of the bond is the expiration of the twenty years expressed in the bond, because the government would have no right, under any circumstances, to pay them off before the maturity of the five-year option. The Public Credit act, then, was a declaration that the 5-20s should not be redeemed at any time between the maturity of the five-year option and the maturity of the bond, unless government was at par with gold, [illegible]

[illegible] of the bonds by the forced exchange of them for another endless variety of form of government obligations (i. e. greenbacks) is just what the Public Credit act was intended to prevent; it is plain that the exchange which the Funding bill proposes to force upon the National Banks, is a violation of its spirit. Mr. Schenck who introduced the Public Credit bill a little over a year ago, is Chairman of the committee that now have the Funding bill under consideration, and it is pretty certain that its conflict with the Public Credit act will be well considered, and result in the defeat of the seventh section of the Funding bill. We think the public may dismiss apprehensions of its becoming a law. Jealousy of the present National Bank monopoly has, however, induced a strong effort to have the bill passed and the most of this has originated with private banks which were unable to organize as National Banks, and get circulation within the $300,000,000 limit. This is a good reason why Congress should make banking *free*, but is no excuse for encouraging a direct violation of the faith of the government pledged thirteen months ago to its bondholders.

Upon the defeat of the Funding bill, or at least the seventh section of it, a revival of business to some extent may be looked for. Notwithstanding that prices of goods have been materially reduced during the past month or two, in accordance with the present low price of gold, country merchants hold off and decline to buy their usual stocks for fear of a contraction of the currency. Confidence will not be fully established until Congress has adopted some settled financial policy, and until there is some disposition shown to redeem the pledge made in the Public Credit act, of making provision for the redemption of the United States notes. As the government cannot expect to have a sufficient supply of gold to begin the redemption of the greenbacks, the plain thing for Congress to do is to authorize the funding of greenbacks into "banking bonds," upon which the privilege of banking shall be free to all.

The *Evening Journal* copies the St. Louis despatch that was printed in The Tribune this morning in regard to the action of the St. Louis Clearing House on the Funding bill, and says:

"So it seems that there are those among the National Banks who take a comprehensive view of the case, realizing that the public interest involves and is inseparable from the banking interest."

The *Journal* attempts to pervert the meaning of the despatch into an endorsement of the Funding bill by some of the *National* Banks of St. Louis, though there is nothing in the despatch to warrant such an assumption. We have received a list of the members of the St. Louis Clearing House, and find that there are seven National Banks and twenty-eight private banks, and we learn by letters to-day from two of the National Banks of St. Louis that the National Banks are not only *unanimous* in opposing the Funding bill, but that some of the private banks agree with them in saying that the Funding bill means "the extermination of the National Banking system and is detrimental to the business interests of the country." If the *Journal* had a little common sense it might know this, and also that the National Banks, seeing the intention was to rob them, would be unanimous in protesting against it.

Local business and finances are very dull. The slight increase in the demand for money noticed yesterday, was not maintained to-day. Every body seems to be waiting for something, and but few feel disposed to go into commercial enterprises of any kind just at present. Money is plenty, and several of the banks have more than they can make use of. The deposits of country banks are increasing largely, and show that there is no movement of grain in the country to require the use of their funds. There is scarcely any currency going to the country, though some of the banks are still shipping it from here to New York to make exchange, and to get their balances transferred there for the sake of the interest they get from the New York banks.

Exchange continues scarce and firm, at 75c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at par.

Sales at the Stock Board to-day were:

10 shares Lamar Insurance Co. [illegible]

The following bids and offers were also made:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6s, 1881 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United States 5-20s, 1862 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United States 5-20s, 1864 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United States 5-20s, 1865 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United States 5-20s, 1865, new | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United States 5-20s, 1867 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United States 5-20s, 1868 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United States 10-40s | [illegible] | [illegible] |

BANKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First National Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Third National Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fifth National Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union National Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Northwestern National Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| City National Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Manufacturers' National Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Merchants' National Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Commercial National Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] |

INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Firemen's Insurance Company | 161 | [illegible] |
| Mutual Security Insurance Company | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lumberman's Insurance Company | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Merchants' Insurance Company | 141 | [illegible] |
| Republic Insurance Company | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Germania Insurance Company | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Equitable Insurance Company | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lamar Insurance Company | [illegible] | [illegible] |

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago City 7s (Water) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago City 7s (Sewerage) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cook County 7s (War Fund Bonds) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago Dock Company | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago City Railway (South Div.) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago City Railway (West Div.) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago City Railway (North Div.) | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The range of gold in New York to-day was:

[illegible]

LATEST.

New York, April 6.—Money easier at [illegible] per cent. [illegible]

The Stock Exchange has voted in favor of a new charter.

Sterling firm at 108½@109.

Gold opened quiet and steady at 111¾, touched 111⅞, and closed at 111⅝@111¾. Carrying rates, 2 and 3 per cent. Clearances, $[illegible]. The Assistant Treasurer sold [illegible].

Governments strong and active:

[illegible]

State bonds dull and steady.

[illegible]

Stocks dull but firm, with the chief interest in Reading, Northwestern, and Pacific Mail. Late there was developed a report that a bill had passed the Pennsylvania Legislature authorizing the Attorney General of that State to inquire into the terms of consolidation of the Lake Shore and Buffalo & Erie Companies, and if such consolidation is found contrary to their respective charters, to procure the appointment of a Receiver for such part of the Buffalo & Erie as runs through the State of Pennsylvania.

It is rumored that the New York Central Railroad Fare bill will be killed at Albany.

The bull movement in Hartford & Erie carried the market from 4¼ to 5.

[illegible]

Boston prices:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper Falls | 5 | Hecla | [illegible] |
| Franklin | 5 | Quincy | [illegible] |

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $80,154,396; currency, $5,671,149; general balance, $[illegible].

## COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday Evening, April 6.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

| | Receipts. 1870. | Receipts. 1869. | Shipments. 1870. | Shipments. 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wheat, bu | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corn, bu | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oats, bu | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rye, bu | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Barley, bu | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Grass seed, lbs | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Broom corn, lbs | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cured meats, lbs | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Beef, brls | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pork, brls | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lard, lbs | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tallow, lbs | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Butter, lbs | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dressed hogs, No. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Live hogs, No. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cattle, No. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hides, lbs | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Highwines, brls | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wool, lbs | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Potatoes, bu | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lumber, m | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Shingles, m | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lath, m | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Salt, brls | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The following grain has been received since the above table was made up: 16 cars wheat, 36 cars corn, 5 cars oats, 1 car rye, 1 car barley. Total, 59 cars, or 24,000 bu.

There was a large attendance on 'Change today, but not much activity, except in the case of wheat. Prices of grain were generally lower, and a very dull feeling prevailed during the greater part of the session. All closed firmer.

Highwines were strong at 1c advance. Sales were made of 250 brls at $1.03. The market closed with buyers at that price, and at $1.04 for iron-bound lots.

The first cargo of grain for the East, this season, was loaded to-day, on the bark Favorite. It consists of 26,000 bu No. 2 spring, shipped by Nichols & Helmer. The terms of freight are private, so that we are still unable to quote lake charters. Owners are asking 10c for wheat to Buffalo, and 15c to Kingston and Oswego.

Provisions were very firm all round; an advance of 25c per brl on pork and ⅛c per lb on lard and meats being easily obtained. [illegible]

[illegible]

prominent operators, who bought a week ago, and seemed afraid to hold longer. This was all taken up, but in the process prices dropped from 76c to 75c, and the market opened at the inside on 'Change, improved ½c as offerings were less brisk, and closed very firm at 75⅞@76c, with numerous buyers at the inside. A great many operators were selling out for May, and buying for this month, at a difference of 3¾c, and the day was, altogether, one of the most active known for some time, though the transactions were principally speculative. There was, however, a better inquiry for shipment. Sales of cash lots were 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at 85c; 1,200 bu do at 87c; 400 bu do at 86c; 3,000 bu (fresh) No. 2 spring at 76c; 85,000 bu do at 75⅞c; 55,000 bu do at 75¾c; 35,000 bu do at 75⅝c; 35,000 bu do at 75½c; 76,000 bu do at 75c; 400 bu rejected spring at 69c; 400 bu by sample at 76c. Total, 298,600 bu. Seller last half sold at 77@77⅞c, and seller May at 79@79½c, closing at the outside.

Corn was again dull and heavy, holders experiencing a revulsion from the confidence of the past two weeks, inclining to the view that prices are so high, relatively, as to check consumption, though there is no doubt of scarcity. No. 2 opened very dull at 76c, the inside price of yesterday; was offered at 76½c at noon, without takers; improved to 77c on receipt of New York telegrams, and closed firmer with buyers at 77c. No grade was very dull, and 1@2c lower, closing at 71@72c, though New York was quoted better all round in corn. Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 78c; 18,000 bu do at 77c; 400 bu rejected at 75c; 1,800 bu do at 74c; 800 bu new at 75c; 1,200 bu do at 77c; 1,200 bu no grade at 73c; 800 bu do at 72c; 1,200 bu do at 61c; 1,200 bu do at 70c; 2,000 bu by sample at 80c; 800 bu do at 79c. Total, 27,600 bu. Seller May was little better than nominal, at 79½@80c. Seller May and June was nominal at 79@80c.

Oats were dull and ½@⅝c lower, in sympathy with corn, and the reports of "better" feeling in New York were inadequate to check the drop. The market opened nominal at 39½c, declined to 39c at noon, and closed firmer at 39½c. Large offerings were made for May, the endeavor being made to avoid the cost of storage. Sales were reported of 600 bu at 40½c; 1,200 bu at 40; 5,400 bu at 39½c; 15,600 bu at 39¼c; 3,000 bu at 39⅛c; 15,000 bu at 39c; 600 bu (fresh) rejected at 38½c. Total, 42,800 bu. Seller last half sold at 41½@41⅝c, and seller May at 43@43½c.

Rye was dull, and 1c lower, in sympathy with corn. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 (fresh receipts) at 73c; 400 bu do at 77½c, 2,000 bu regular do at 71c. Total, 3,600 bu.

Barley was dull and nominal on graded lots, at about 45@55c for No. 2; 37@40c for No. 3, and 30@35c for rejected. Sales were made of 3,000 bu Canada on private terms; 300 bu by sample at 50c; 400 bu do at 45c. Total, 4,800 bu.

Seeds were scarce and firm, at $9.50@9.75 for clover, and $5.40@5.75 for timothy.

The Registrar's office is now open for the transaction of business, and, thus far, the current receipts of grain have been all registered, with about 100,000 bu of old receipts; it is expected that the old receipts will come in more rapidly by and by. To meet the cost of registration an addition of 5c has been made to the inspection fee, as follows:

| | New fee. | Old fee. |
|---|---|---|
| In: per car | $ [illegible] | $ [illegible] |
| In: per boat-load | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Out: per 1,000 bu | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Out: per car | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The out inspection remains optional with the shipper, as heretofore. The sum of both inspections is about ⅛c per bu.

Mr. J. B. Hall to-day declined to serve as a member of the Committee of Arbitration for the ensuing year, claiming that Mr. N. T. Wright, of the firm of Wright & Beebe, was morally entitled to the office, as several votes, undoubtedly intended for the latter gentleman, were cast for a Wright with initials not owned by any member of the Board of Trade. An election will undoubtedly be ordered to fill the vacancy.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

New York, April 6.—Flour dull and tame at $4.75@4.90. Wheat better and firm; No. 2 Chicago, $1.09@1.11 in store and afloat; Milwaukee sold at $1.10 in store: No. 3 at $1.01@1.01½. Corn firmer; new at $1.07@1.08½ afloat; old at $1.07@1.07½ in store. Oats better; salable at 58c in store. Pork quiet at $27.00. Lard firm at 15¼@15½c. Whiskey held at $1.08; buyers at $1.05. Gold, 111¾.

Chicago.—Liverpool of Hour, [illegible]. Wheat active and higher, with more confidence in the foreign markets; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.10@1.13 in store and afloat; Chicago, $1.09@1.13 in store and afloat, the latter rate for extra choice. Corn quiet and firm; new, $1.07@1.08 afloat; old, $1.10@1.07 in store. [illegible] Pork steady. Lard better at 15½@16c. Whiskey better at $1.06.

Milwaukee, April 6.—Wheat weak, with moderate demand; No. 1 at 84½c; No. 2 at 75⅝c. Receipts, 1,000 bu; shipments, 2,000 bu.

Later.—Wheat unsettled; No. 1 at 84c; No. 2 at 77⅛c.

Liverpool, April 7—11:15 a. m.—Flour at 19s 9d. Winter wheat, 8s 5d; red wheat, 7s 11d@8s; white [illegible]. Corn, 28s 6d@[illegible]. Pork, 95s. Lard, 64s.

Later—1:30 p. m.—Lard, 67s. Rest unchanged.

The Illinois Central Railroad received from the river and brought to Chicago, during March, 804 hhds sugar; 1,695 brls rice; 2,192 bags coffee; 3,150 bxs oranges; 975 bxs lemons; 48 hhds cocoa nuts; 13 casks wine; 9 hhds santerine; 68 quarter casks port; 191 bxs clarct; 161 bxs champagne; 4 brls brandy. Among the direct shipments from Chicago to New Orleans, for February and March, we note 69,111 brls flour; 29,730 sacks oats; 11,269 brls pork; 902 hhds shoulders; 451 pkgs butter; 344 pkgs paper bags; 611 brls apples; 148 rolls leather; 2,582 bxs bitters; 1,211 brls whiskey; 96 plows; 26 doz brooms; 25 brls oil; 320 brls lard; 1,754 wagons; 396 brls bone fertilizer; 110 brls fish; 1,314 bales hay; 1,120 sacks corn; 220 home washers; 80 bxs tobacco; 507 cultivators; 636 brls malt; 4,640 pkgs merchandise and sundries.

The *Evening Wisconsin*, Milwaukee, thus speaks of the prospects of vessel-owners:

[illegible] inquiry for vessels, and owners, as a general thing, are refusing to name the rates at which they would be willing to engage. The charters show no material variation from the opening figures of last season. For wheat from this port to Oswego, 14 and 15 cents is offered. There is a lively inquiry for vessels to carry lumber, staves, etc., from Georgian Bay and other points in Ontario, as well as at the Lake Huron ports. The amount of lumber to go forward to Cleveland and Erie, from only two points, Byng Inlet and Machedash Bay, near Severn River, is an identically stated by a Detroit paper, at from 18,000,000 to 17,000,000 feet, and at numerous other localities the amount of coarse freights shows a handsome increase. The dull condition of the grain markets on Lake Michigan during the winter has been all the more favorable for the vessel interest, inasmuch as there are now large accumulations which will have to go forward by lake. The stock of wheat in this city is now 2,500,000 bushels, against 1,675,000 bushels last year. There is also a corresponding increase in Chicago in the item of wheat, but a great decrease in the other. The aggregate of all kinds of grain, however, shows an increase of 800,000 bushels, there being now on hand about 8,000,000 bushels.

There is also a large increase in the stocks in Detroit, Toledo, and other ports, as compared with the corresponding period last year. The amount of pine lumber got out this season shows something of a falling off, but this diminution will serve to keep up the price of lumber more, perhaps, than with that of 1869. The stocks hold over from last season are, however, quite fair, and a healthy trade is expected. The iron ore trade presents decidedly one of the most favorable features. The indications are for a most healthy condition, a steadily on the increase, and is a very great help to the freighting business by absorbing the surplus tonnage."

*LATER.*

In the afternoon wheat was firmer, No. 2 spring selling up to 75⅞@76c cash, and closing at 75⅝c. Seller May closed at 79½c. Corn, oats, etc., were neglected. Provisions were dull. In the evening there was no board.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Wednesday Evening, April 6.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,460 | 1,601 | 795 |
| Tuesday | 1,358 | 2,306 | 652 |
| Wednesday | 2,248 | 4,982 | 1,896 |
| Total | 5,064 | 9,889 | 3,745 |
| Same time last week | 4,261 | 6,481 | 1,492 |
| Week before last | [illegible] | 13,169 | 3,442 |

The receipts to-day were by the following roads:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| By Illinois Central Road | 658 | 1,197 | 418 |
| By Burlington & Quincy Road | 690 | 1,626 | 233 |
| By St. Louis & Alton Road | 179 | 388 | 202 |
| By Chicago & N. W. Road | 313 | 865 | 741 |
| By Rock Island Road | 384 | 856 | 99 |
| By Michigan Southern Road | [illegible] | 74 | 2 |
| By Michigan Central Road | 15 | 24 | [illegible] |
| By P. & Ft. W. Road | 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | 2,248 | 4,982 | 1,896 |

Shipments to-day, and for the week up to this evening, were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,377 | 1,691 | 795 |
| Tuesday | 1,098 | 2,074 | [illegible] |
| Wednesday | 573 | 1,236 | [illegible] |
| Total | 3,048 | 4,991 | [illegible] |

Beef Cattle.—As compared with yesterday's market, there was no important change to note to-day. There was a slight increase in the arrivals, but there was a larger turn out of buyers, and with a reasonably active inquiry from all classes, sales were effected without much urging and at prices well up to those current yesterday. The quality of the stock offered for sale was a good average, fair to good first and second-class steers predominating. There were very few common lots, and sales at less than $6.00 were rare. Of extra beeves there were two droves,—[illegible] head, averaging 1,371 lbs at $8.00, and 33 head, averaging 1,307 lbs, at $8.12½. They were consigned to Gregory, Snader & Co., by whom they were sold to a shipper for the New York market. There was more inquiry for stock steers than for several days past, and good thrifty lots, averaging from 900 to 1,000 lbs, commanded better prices, sales making at $5.00@5.50 for the above description. Butchers' cattle to supply the local trade were in fair request at 5.00@6.25 for medium to choice cows, and common to smooth steers of from 900 to 1,100 lbs average. Shippers paid $6.00@6.50 for medium steers, averaging from 1,050 to 1,200 lbs; $6.75@7.25 for good to choice, averaging from 1,150 to 1,300 lbs, and $7.50@[illegible] for choice to extra, of from 1,250 to 1,400 lbs average. The market closed quiet and weak, the late sales indicating a slight decline from the opening rates. We give the following as the

CLOSING PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra graded steers | $7.75@8.00 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed, 4 to 6 year old steers, and averaging from 1,200 to 1,350 lbs | 7.25@7.50 |
| Prime Beeves—Good, well-fatted, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs | [illegible] |
| Fair Grades—Fair steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,000 to 1,200 lbs | 6.50@7.00 |
| Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,000 lbs | 5.00@6.00 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 800 to 1,000 lbs | 4.75@5.75 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers | 3.75@4.25 |

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

of the day were a gloomy, downward look. Toward noon, however, the Chicago Packing and Provision Company put a buyer on the market, and prices stiffened. Trade was at no time brisk, but by the middle of the afternoon the hogs were well sold out, and the market closed steady. Transactions were reported at $[illegible] for common, light, coarse, and mixed lots; $[illegible] for medium to good grades, and at $[illegible] for choice to extra. The Chicago Packing and Provision Company took about 1,200 head, and shippers about 4,000, chiefly for New York, Providence, and Boston. We append the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

Sheep.—The demand was fairly active, shippers and local buyers being engaged, and although the receipts were pretty liberal, holders experienced no difficulty in effecting sales at full previous rates, or at $4.00@5.00 for common; $5.25@6.00 for medium to good mutton qualities, and at $6.75@7.00 for choice.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Wednesday Evening, April 6.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain in all cases sold subject to the usual charges of storage, unless otherwise expressed.

Butter—Received, 1,[illegible] lbs; shipped, none. The demand for choice qualities was in excess of the supply, and for such the market was firm at full previous rates. Common and medium grades continue dull and easy. We quote: Choice dairy, [illegible]; fair to good, [illegible]; common grades, [illegible].

Bagging.—The demand was fair to-day, and with a continuance of pleasant weather, there is a fair prospect of a steady improvement in trade. The stocks are ample, and the market may be quoted firm at the following prices: Stark, 41½c; Lewiston A, 40c; Fort Pitt, 40c; Ludlow A, 40c; Great Falls, 40c; American, 40c; Union A, 39c; gunnies, [illegible]; burlaps, [illegible].

Cheese.—The cheese trade was quite active today, and a better, firmer feeling seemed to prevail. The following prices were fully sustained: New York factory, 17@19c; Illinois factory, 15@18c; Western Reserve, 16@18c.

Coal.—Business was moderate, and the market for soft coals is weak and unsettled. Anthracite was being held with some steadiness, though an early decline is looked for. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $15.00; Lehigh, prepared, $14.00; Lackawanna, $13.00; Blossburg, $[illegible]; Erie and Briar Hill, $[illegible]; Pittsburgh, "Cherry Run," $[illegible]; Willow Bank, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $[illegible]; Youghiogheny, $[illegible]; Walnut Hill, $[illegible]; Illinois coal, $[illegible].

Building Materials.—The market was quiet but firm at former prices: Michigan stucco, $[illegible]; [illegible]

Coffees.—There was a moderate movement in the market, and prices were firm and unchanged. Mocha, [illegible]; Java, [illegible]; O. G. Java, [illegible]; roasting Rio, [illegible]; common Rio, [illegible]; fair to good, [illegible]; prime to choice, [illegible]; Laguayra, [illegible].

Candles.—The demand was fair and prices ruled firm and unchanged: Vaxine, [illegible]; tallow (stearine), [illegible]; Schneider's star, [illegible]; Barrett's stearic light, [illegible].

Cooperage.—Prices are weak and favorable to the interests of buyers:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pork barrels | [illegible] |
| Lard tierces | [illegible] |
| Flour barrels, flat hoops | [illegible] |
| Flour barrels, round hoops | [illegible] |

Eggs.—Were in liberal supply and steady at the decline noted yesterday, the bulk of the sales making at [illegible].

Fruits and Nuts.—Green apples were in fair demand, and choice sound lots were being held at higher prices. Oranges were active and steady at [illegible], and lemons were quiet and easy. The movement in dried fruits was generally reported fair, and the prevailing feeling was firmer. We quote as follows:

Green Fruits—Apples, $[illegible]; lemons, $[illegible]; oranges, [illegible].

Dried Fruits—Turkey prunes, [illegible]; French prunes, [illegible]; figs, drums, [illegible]; figs, [illegible]; dates, [illegible]; apples, [illegible]; [illegible] peaches, [illegible]; peaches, halves, unpared, [illegible]; peaches, quarters, unpeeled, [illegible]; blackberries, [illegible]; cherries, [illegible]; cherries, imported, unpitted, [illegible]; pitted, [illegible]; raisins, layers, new, $[illegible]; raisins, seedless, [illegible].

Nuts—Almonds, soft-shelled, [illegible]; almonds, paper-shelled, Princess, [illegible]; peanuts, [illegible]; Brazil nuts, [illegible]; French walnuts, [illegible]; filberts, [illegible]; pecans, Texas, [illegible]; pecans, Missouri, [illegible].

Fish.—The fish trade is improving, as the weather improves, but the feeling of weakness that has characterized the market for some time still prevails, and the tendency in both lake and saltwater fish is to a lower range of prices. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

[illegible]

Hay.—This market was characterized by a fair degree of activity to-day, and prices were firm at the late advance. We continue to quote as follows, on track: Timothy, pressed, $[illegible]; prairie, pressed, $[illegible]; timothy, loose, on wagons, $[illegible]; prairie, loose, on wagons, $[illegible]. For delivery, $[illegible].

Hides.—Received, [illegible] lbs; shipped, [illegible] lbs. The demand though light, was fully equal to the supply, and sales were readily made at the annexed quotations: City green butchers', [illegible]; country do, [illegible]; green salted, cured, light, [illegible]; do, heavy, [illegible]; green salted, part cured, [illegible]; veal kip, [illegible]; dry flint, [illegible]; dry salted, [illegible]; grubby, or otherwise damaged, [illegible]; branded, [illegible] per cent off.

Iron and Steel.—We quote the market firm at former prices:

[illegible]

Lumber.—The following were the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, and lath during the past twenty-four hours:

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Lumber, m ft | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Shingles, m | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lath, m | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The following were the receipts and shipments for the corresponding time last year:

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Lumber, m ft | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Shingles, m | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lath, m | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The demand from all quarters was only fair, but prices ruled firm and unchanged. We note sales of cargo schr Pride, from Saugatuck, [illegible] ft coarse mixed at $10.25; sold by Chas. Mears & Co. Cargo of schr Transit, from Manitowoc, [illegible]; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Leather.—This market was again quiet and easy, and present indications point to lower prices. We make no change in our quotations, as follows:

[illegible]

Maple Sugar.—The demand for this article is fairly active, and prices are firm at [illegible]

Metals and Tinners' Stock.—The market was fairly active, and prices steady, as follows:

[illegible]

Oils.—There was no change to note in the market for oils. Trade was fair, and the following prices were well sustained all around: [illegible]

Rice.—The demand was meagre, and prices were nominally unchanged: Patna, [illegible]; Carolina, [illegible]; Arracan, [illegible].

Soaps.—The volume of business transacted in this market was fair, and prices were firm at the following range: German and French, [illegible]; named brands, [illegible]; foreign castile, [illegible].

Sugars.—The movement in this market was a moderate one, and prices were firm and steady, as follows: [illegible]

Syrups.—The following are the quotations current: [illegible]

Starch.—The market was quiet but firm, at former quotations: [illegible]

Spices.—Trade was quiet, and dealers were [illegible]

Soda and Saleratus.—[illegible]

Salt.—[illegible]

Teas.—[illegible]

Tobacco.—The demand for this article was moderately active and dealers were firm in their views at the prices given below: [illegible]

Wool.—[illegible]

The following are the prices current: Tub, extra [illegible]; tub, common, [illegible]; fleece, XX, [illegible]; fleece, heavy, [illegible]; fleece, X, good condition, [illegible]; fleece, medium, [illegible]; fleece, coarse, [illegible]; [illegible] fleece, unwashed, [illegible].

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Foreign Markets.

London, April 6—Evening.—Consols, 93¾. American securities steady; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 90⅝; 5-20s, 1865, [illegible]; 5-20s, 1867, [illegible]; 10-40s, [illegible]. Erie, 21⅜; Illinois Central, 114¼; Great Western, 25¾. Stocks firm.

At Frankfort, bonds firmer; 96⅛.

Paris bourse firm; 74f 1c.

Liverpool, April 6—11:15 a. m.—Breadstuffs—Flour, 19s 9d; winter wheat, 8s 5d; red wheat, 7s 11d@8s; white wheat, 8s [illegible]; corn, 28s 6d; pork, 95s; lard, 64s 6d.

Liverpool, April 6—Evening.—Cotton market quiet and steady; middling uplands, 11¼@11⅜d; Orleans, 11¾@11⅞d; sales of 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Quiet; California white wheat, 8s 6d@8s 8d; red Western No. 2, 7s 11d@8s; winter, 8s 5d. Western flour, 19s 9d. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 28s 6d. Oats, 2s 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 37s 6d. Pork, 95s 6d. Beef, 105s 6d. Lard firm at 67s. Cheese, 70s 6d. Bacon, 55s 6d for Cumberland cut. Naval stores quiet.

London, April 6.—Tallow steady at 44s 9d. Sperm oil, [illegible]. Whale oil, 39s. Linseed oil quiet, steady, and firmer at 33s [illegible]. Refined petroleum flat at 1s [illegible]d.

Sugar, 39s 6d.

Havre, April 6.—Cotton firm at 137¼f on spot, 134f afloat.

Antwerp, April 6.—Petroleum declining; 59¼f.

### Herkimer County Dairy Market.

Little Falls, N. Y., April 4.—The old cheese in the country now begins to move quite freely, and there is less disposition among producers to hold. Several factories have shipped cheese this week to New York for the purpose of having it sold on commission, preferring that course to making sale here. Farm dairies came in freely during the week, and have been sold at [illegible] for best dairy, [illegible] second quality. The cable quotation of an advance of 6d in Liverpool, make New York holders stiffer and increases the demand; but it has not improved prices in this market. We doubt whether new cheese could be sold here now above 14½c. One factory sold in New York for [illegible], but 16½c is about all that shippers will pay. With the cost of freight and commissions from this place to New York, it will be seen that there is no margin on cheese bought here at 14½c. The impression now prevails here generally that the early make of cheese must be lower than was anticipated a few weeks back. Our farmers have been paying $70 and upward for cows, but now feel, with present prospects for cheese, that their stock purchases have been altogether at too high figures.

The butter trade has been quite active during the week. The largest delivery for a single day was on Monday, one hundred and fifty tubs, which sold at from 35 to 38 cents. Extra grades will bring more money.

The weather is warm, and our snow is going off rapidly without rain. The hills begin to show bare spots, and we hope our rough weather is now over. L. H. W.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, April 6.—Dry goods market quiet. The most important feature in the market is a reduction by one firm in the price of Manchester percales and armure cloths from 18 to 16½c, respectively, but this price is below the regular rate. The Indian Orchard Company show a new double-weight heavy brown sheeting at 11c.

### New York Live Stock Market.

New York, April 6.—Barely 165 head of cattle have arrived since Monday. Demand good and high prices anticipated for Friday.

Only 5 cars sheep came to-day. They are much wanted. Prices unchanged. Two cars, 77 lbs, sheared Ohio selling at 6¼c; of wool stock, poor car, Illinois, 73 lbs, sold at 6½c; a lot, 95 lbs, at 8c; a car prime, 116 pound Massachusetts, at 9¼c, with a car State clipped, of 84 lbs, at 7½c.

Hogs have fallen ⅛c, with 19 cars to-day; they brought 10@10⅛c, dead.

### Buffalo Live Stock Market.

Buffalo, April 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,730; shipments, 26 cars to New York, 41 to Albany. Market active at ¼c higher; sales of 348 head; 8½@9c for extra; 7½@8c for good; 7¼@7½c for fair; [illegible] for poor.

Hogs—Light supply, and unchanged.

### Pittsburgh Oil Market.

Pittsburgh, April 6.—Crude Petroleum—More active but weaker than yesterday. Sales 1,000 brls, seller 15th, at 11¼c, and 160 brls spot at 11⅛c offered; for spot, seller April or till July, and firm at 25c bid for April; April to July, [illegible]; May to August, [illegible] bid; May to December, [illegible].

### The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 6.—Cotton—Lower; sales of 1,600 bales at 23c for middling uplands.

Breadstuffs—Flour—Receipts, 10,317 brls; market unchanged; sales of 8,600 brls. Rye flour dull, at $4.40@5.15. Corn meal quiet. Wheat—Receipts, 68,000 bu; opened quiet, and closed more active and 1c better, with improved export demand; sales of 111,000 bu at $1.00@1.01½ for No. 3 spring, $1.09@1.11 for No. 2 Chicago; $1.09@1.13 for No. 2 Milwaukee, the latter price for choice; $1.13¼ for No. 1 spring; $1.14 for winter red and amber Western. Rye quiet. Barley quiet; sales 10,000 bu Canada West at $1.00@1.02. Corn—Receipts, 27,000 bu; sales of 23,000 bu at $1.07@1.08 for new mixed Western afloat; [illegible] for yellow Western and Jersey. Oats—Receipts, 2,719 bu; firmer; sales of 34,000 bu at 58@59c for Western in store; 60½c do afloat, and 60@62c for Ohio and State.

Wool—Steady; sales 180,000 lbs at 44½@51½c for domestic fleece.

Leather—Hemlock sole drooping at 26½@29c.

Coal—Domestic quiet and firm.

Groceries—Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; sales of 400 bags Cuba at 9¾@[illegible]c. Molasses quiet.

Petroleum—Quiet at 14½c for crude; 26½c for refined.

Linseed Oil—Dull at 89@90c in casks.

Tallow—Steady at [illegible].

Metals—Scotch pig iron quiet and unchanged at [illegible] for Baltimore and Lake Superior. Pig lead in fair request at $6.50@6.75 for refined English and American. Sheet lead $9.50; [illegible] lead in gold for Russia.

Nails—Dull at [illegible].

Provisions—Pork firm and quiet; 500 brls new mess at $27.00 [illegible]; prime mess, [illegible] bid, and prime, [illegible]; also, 100 brls new mess, seller May and June, at $[illegible]. Beef steady and quiet; sales of 130 brls and [illegible] tcs beef, [illegible]. Cut meats firm; sales of 120 pkgs at 10½@11c for shoulders; [illegible] for hams. Middles [illegible] firm, with a moderate demand; sales of 125 boxes at 12½c for Cumberland cut; 13½@14c for short rib; [illegible] short clear. Lard firmer; sales of 1,700 tcs at 15¼@15¾c for No. 1 to prime steam; [illegible] for kettle rendered; also, 1,000 tcs steam, seller April, May, and June, at 15½@15¾c. Butter more active, at 14@30c for Ohio. Cheese firm at 12@18c.

Freights to Liverpool dull. Shipments [illegible]; [illegible] bu wheat, per steamer, at 6½d.

LATER.

Breadstuffs—Flour closed quiet, without decided change. Wheat ½c higher, with more export demand; sales at $1.09@1.12 [illegible] for No. 2 spring; $1.14@1.16 for winter red and amber Western. Rye quiet at $1.06. Barley quiet. Oats firm at 58c in store; 60½c afloat for Western. Corn quiet at $1.06@1.07 for new mixed Western afloat.

Provisions—Pork firm at $27.00 cash; [illegible] seller April and May, closing with buyers at $27.00 for April and $27.25 for May. Lard [illegible] higher. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm, with fair demand. Bacon quiet and [illegible]. Lard firm at 15½@15⅝c for prime steam.

Rice—In good demand at [illegible].

Whiskey—Firmer; sales of 300 brls Western at $1.06@1.06½.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, April 6.—Breadstuffs—Flour firm with fair demand. Wheat in good demand at $1.08@1.15. Corn unchanged at 84@86c. Oats firm at 53@57c. Rye, quiet, 88c@[illegible]. Barley unchanged and dull.

Cotton—Steady but quiet; middling uplands 21c.

Tobacco—Steady; sales 53 hhds at $4.50@14.75, and 3 boxes of Ohio seed leaf at $7.50 to $[illegible].

Whiskey—In good demand; sales 1,500 brls at $1.

Provisions—Firmer and in good demand for all articles, but holders ask an advance which checks business. Country mess pork sold at $27.00; city could have been sold at this rate to a large extent, but holders asked $27.50, and many $27.75. Bulk shoulders in active demand; sales, 300,000 lbs at 10@10½c, chiefly at the inside rate, but none to be had below 10½c at the close; sides, 13½c; clear rib sold at 14c; and clear at 14½c—held now at 14⅝c. Bacon firm, but not so much done; shoulders held at 11¼c; sides at 14⅜c; and clear rib at 15c. Sugar-cured hams, 17@18c. Lard in demand, at 15c for kettle, and the same rate was paid for steam.

Oils—Linseed oil dull at 89@90c. Lard oil firm at $1.30@1.35.

Eggs—Declined to 20c.

Butter—Unchanged and dull.

Cheese—Unchanged and quiet.

Monetary—Exchange firm at par buying. Gold 111¾ buying.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, April 6.—Cotton—Irregular; middling, 21½c.

Breadstuffs—Flour, $5.00. Corn, 90c. Oats, 60c. Rye, 90c. Wheat, $1.25.

Provisions—Mess pork, $27.50. Bacon, 11¼c, 13¾c and 15¾c. Bulk meats, 10¾c, 14¼c, and 14½c. Lard, 15¾c. Hams, 18c.

Whiskey—Demand equal to supply at $1.00.

Tobacco—Sales 221 hhds at $5.00@8.60 for lugs; $8.50@15.00; leaf, $11.00@[illegible].

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, April 6.—Cotton—Steady; low middling, 21c; good ordinary, 20c.

Breadstuffs—Flour, $6.00@6.50 for superfine to fancy. Corn, $1.00, delivered.

Provisions—Bacon—Clear sides, 16c; shoulders, 11½c; hams, 15c; canvassed, 18c.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, April 6.—Tobacco—Firm at $4.00@7.00 for lugs; $7.50@11.00 for common to medium leaf.

Cotton—Quiet at 20c for middling.

Hemp—Steady and unchanged.

Breadstuffs—Flour—Quiet; spring brands sell at $4.00@4.10; fall X, $4.25@4.50; XX, $4.75@5.00; XXX, $5.00@5.60. Wheat firm; $1.00@1.05 for No. 2 red fall; $1.05 for choice do. Corn firm; choice white, 92c; choice yellow, 90c; mixed, 88c; choice yellow, 94c. Oats higher; 54@60c. Barley—Nothing done. Rye firmer at 88c for prime.

Whiskey—Firm at $1.02.

Groceries—Sugar steady at 9½@10c for Louisiana. Coffee firmer at 17@19½c for prime Rio.

Provisions—Pork steady at $27.00; held at $27.25@27.50 in jobs. Dry salt meats active and strong, with sales of 200,000 lbs shoulders at [illegible] loose; 13½@14c for clear rib, and [illegible] for clear sides, packed. Bacon very active and higher, with sales of [illegible] shoulders at [illegible]; clear rib, 14¾c; clear sides, 15c. Lard better at 14½@15c for steam and kettle.

Cattle and Hogs—Steady and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 6,500 bu; oats, 4,700 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, April 6.—Cotton—Quiet and steady at 20½c. Receipts for two days, 1,380 bales; exports, none.

Breadstuffs—Flour, super, $4.75. Corn, scarce at $1.00. Oats, 66c.

Provisions—Pork, [illegible]. Bacon, [illegible]. Meats—Shoulders, [illegible]; sides, [illegible]; hams, [illegible].

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, April 6.—Breadstuffs—Flour steady and unchanged. Rye flour dull at $4.75@5.25. Wheat steady and unchanged; No. 1 red winter quoted at $1.12@1.13; No. 2 held at $1.08. Corn dull, [illegible]. Oats firm at 50@51c. Rye quiet at [illegible]. Barley quiet at 80@85c for State and Canada.

Petroleum—Quiet, but refined held firmer at 26@26½c for standard white; crude firm at [illegible]. Market quiet, and no sales reported in freights from Oil City.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, April 6.—Breadstuffs—Flour firm; wheat dull and unchanged; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.15; No. 1 amber Michigan, $1.14; No. 2 do, $1.10; No. 1 red, $1.12; [illegible]. Corn steady; [illegible]. Oats a shade lower; No. 2, 45c; Michigan, 46c.

Clover Seed—Steady at $[illegible].

Receipts—Flour, 75 brls; wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, 3,100 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 125 brls; wheat, 1,300 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, April 6.—Breadstuffs—Flour steady. Wheat firm at 84½c for No. 1; 75⅛c for No. 2. Oats firm at 41½c for No. 2 fresh. Corn easier at 80c for No. 2 new. Rye steady.

Receipts—1,000 brls flour; 1,000 bu wheat.

Shipments—2,000 brls flour; 2,000 bu wheat.

Later—Wheat unsettled and lower at 84c for No. 1; 77c for No. 2.

DETROIT.

Detroit, April 6.—Breadstuffs—Wheat lower and more active; extra, $1.23; No. 1, $1.19@1.20; amber, $1.14. Corn steady; [illegible]. Oats [illegible] at [illegible].

Clover Seed—[illegible].

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, April 6.—Breadstuffs—Flour steady and quiet; [illegible]. Wheat active and [illegible]; red at $1.25@1.27. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. [illegible]

Wheat firm; Maryland, $1.30@1.40; Pennsylvania, $1.30@1.35. Corn active and steady at $1.00@1.02 for white, and $1.02@1.05 for yellow. Oats at 60@62c.

Provisions.—Mess pork firm at $27.50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 15@15½c; clear sides, 16½@16¾c; shoulders, 12½c; hams, 19@20c. Lard at 15½@16c.

Whiskey.—In good demand at $1.03@1.04.

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These popular medicines have now been before the public nearly forty years, and the reputation they have attained renders it useless to puff them. Thousands who have been benefited by their use testify to their merit.

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The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver, and bowels into an active, healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and remove the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive, or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named, prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration, and finally in death.

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

## COUNTY BUILDINGS.

### The Nine Supervisors Still Investigating.

### More About Heating and Ventilating Contracts.

### Additional Depositions, Etc.

MORNING SESSION.

The Committee of Nine Supervisors met yesterday morning, Supervisor Dolton in the chair. There were also present Supervisors Ackhoff, Busch, Sauter, Gage, Worthington, Waterman, and Clark.

The Insane Asylum heating apparatus contract was taken up.

TESTIMONY OF MR. HOLLAND.

Supervisor Holland was again called. He said the bids were opened in the following order: John Davis & Co., $38,500; Northwestern Manufacturing Company, $34,[illegible]; David W. Ford, $36,[illegible]; Walworth, Twohig & Furse, $38,[illegible]. Much of the testimony given on the previous day was repeated.

Supervisor Kott did not remember whether Mr. Crane's or Mr. Davis' bid was the lowest; he could not remember exactly. Twohig's bid was higher than Crane's. Crane said it would make a difference of $2,000 or $3,000 between using whole iron for the coils or using the scraps. Crane said he figured on inch-and-a-half conducting pipes, whereas the specifications called for 2½-inch pipes. Crane said he did not calculate on the specifications at all, as he thought they would not work. Twohig said he would go according to the specifications, and guarantee the apparatus would work. Witness did not remember Crane saying anything about sticking to the specifications. When the committee went out Mr. Crane was mad, and he said to Mr. Humphrey that he did not expect to get the work, and he had put in a blind bid. Witness understood Twohig to include the hot-water boiler in his contract. Witness did not read the bids; Humphrey read them; he understood them when Humphrey read them. Mr. Holland was pretty hard against giving the contract to Twohig; witness thought Crane's extras would amount to $3,000 or $4,000, and make his bid equal to Twohig's; he was opposed to extras, and that was the reason he voted for Twohig.

Supervisor Ackhoff said the hot water boiler was not in the specifications.

TESTIMONY OF MR. KOTT.

Supervisor Kott thought Twohig included the hot water boiler in his contract. He thought Twohig included everything, or he would not have voted for him; witness "fingered" up Mr. Crane's extras, and thought they would amount to the difference between his bid and Twohig's; witness did not understand such business at all, and Crane came in and made "a darn poor statement," but Twohig made a clear statement, which convinced witness Twohig knew what he was talking about; Crane called them a "whiskey committee," and then Conley "got mad like de devil."

TESTIMONY OF MR. DIXON.

Mr. Dixon, architect, understood Mr. Twohig's bid to include the hot water boiler. It was implied in the specifications. The specifications did not mention the hot water boiler, but that was implied, and the apparatus would not be complete without it. Twohig said he included the boiler and making the coils out of whole iron. Witness made the specifications. It was an oversight to leave the hot water boiler out. Twohig said the use of the old pipe would make $2,000 or $3,000 difference, and Crane said it would make $300 or $200 difference. Witness thought $500 difference would be about the correct figure. The specifications called for 2½ return pipe. Crane figured on 1½ return pipe. The suggestion that the bidders should be called in to explain their bids emanated from witness. He wanted the bidders to say what they included in their bids. Mr. Ford and Mr. Crane admitted that they included the hot water boiler. Witness understood that all the bids were made on the same basis, using the pieces. Twohig and Ford said they would not use new pipe in the coils, as it would cost too much; witness informed Crane how they were bidding, so that he could bid in the same way; that occurred before the bids were made. Ford and Twohig said in witness' office that they intended to use the pieces in the usual way; witness did not suppose that any of the bids included new pipes, until Twohig said so before the committee, after the bids were opened. The difference in the 2½ and 4-inch shafting would not be more than $75; the shafting called for in the specifications was 2½-inch shafting. Twohig's contract now compelled him to put in 4-inch shafting; he agreed to do so; witness was not surprised that the contract was let to Twohig, instead of to Crane; he would not be surprised at anything [illegible]; if he had a vote in the matter he would have voted for Davis. Crane omitted to figure on the hot water boiler, and wanted to put in a 1½-inch instead of a 2½-inch return pipe. Davis' bid was most in accordance with the specifications; between Crane and Walworth, Twohig & Furse he would have withheld his vote. He would probably move to refer it to the board. After the bids were opened, Holland moved to accept Ford's bid. This motion, which was to test the feeling, was defeated. Then Kearney moved to accept Twohig's bid. The vote was taken by a show of hands. Holland voted against the motion. There was a discussion as to how Conley voted. Humphrey was in the chair. Witness was under the impression that Humphrey voted for Kott, Kearney, Conley, and Clinton voted for Kearney's motion. Holland left the room after the vote was taken. Before going, Holland said the committee would have to answer to the board. The contract was signed twenty-four hours after. Witness had no reason to think that Walworth, Twohig & Furse used any influence with the committee to get the contract. Witness was not at the wine supper. He had an invitation, but did not go.

TESTIMONY OF MR. CLINTON.

Supervisor Clinton was called. He stated that Crane said he put in a "blind bid" on the scrap and grease tubs, as he did not know much about them. Crane's bid was as "per specifications;" all the others were "per plans and specifications." The reason the contract was given to Twohig was because he included in his bid all that the specifications called for, which the others did not; and, besides, he agreed to do so. [illegible]

After going over much of the old story, the committee adjourned until 1 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee re-assembled soon after 1 o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF MR. HUMPHREY.

Supervisor Humphrey was examined. He said Mr. Dixon was employed by the board to superintend the Insane Asylum work. Dixon furnished the plans and specifications. The hot water boiler was not in the specifications. Mr. Davis promised to put it in the specifications. Mr. Ford promised the same; and that he would not use the scraps, but make the coils of whole iron. Mr. Crane said, if he had to put the hot water boiler in, it would have to come extra. He also said he had not bid on scraps but for making the coils; the difference between scraps and old iron, Crane said, would be somewhere between $2,000 and $3,000. He also said that 1½-inch return pipe would be large enough. Twohig agreed to do the work according to the specifications and to the satisfaction of the committee. After the vote was taken, Mr. Davis was recalled, and said the difference between scraps and whole iron would be $300 or $500. Mr. Twohig did not give the figures. The vote letting the contract was taken twice with the same result, except that he did not vote the second time. Witness did not remember that he told Holland that Kearney put his name down in answer to the injunction. After Dixon's specifications were accepted, the committee advertised one week for bids. He never heard complaints that there were no specifications. Never heard that Walworth, Twohig & Furse had anything to do with the plans and specifications. The bidders were called in to find out if they would do the work according to the plans and specifications; some of them, it was understood, had put in "blind" bids on the ground, and by others Crane had done so, because he could not discover from the specifications what was wanted; witness intended to vote against all the bids, because he thought nothing should be done until the June session; he attended a supper at Kearney's under protest; that was a week before the contract was let. Twohig was at the supper; Twohig's supper was a week or so after the contract was let; he did not go to Twohig's; he did not want to go to Kearney's, because he wanted to go to Jacksonville with an insane person; they had a game of euchre and some whiskey at Kearney's; he did not see any wine there; no one got drunk or "tipsy;" did not know of any bad faith on the part of the members of the committee in letting the contract; knew that Kott and Conley acted in good faith; the Kearney party was merely a social affair; went to Mr. Lambert Tree, when he heard of the injunction, and asked him to take care of the county interests; Mr. Tree said he would not see the county go by default.

Mr. Crane requested that the Poor House and Paupers Committee be asked some questions. They were put to Mr. Humphrey, as follows:

1. When did the committee conclude to have the coils made of whole pipe?

Supervisor Humphrey. The day on which the contract was let.

2. Why did they so conclude?

Supervisor Humphrey. The committee was of opinion that it was better.

3. What is the advantage of whole pipe?

Supervisor Humphrey. It saves the heat from escaping at the joints.

4. What would be the extra value of coils made of whole pipe to the county?

Supervisor Humphrey did not know.

5. Who made the estimates of extra cost of the coils made of whole pipe?

Supervisor Humphrey. Mr. Crane said it would be between $2,000 and $3,000, and Mr. Davis between $300 and $500.

6. Why did the committee take Mr. Crane's estimate as extra cost of coil instead of Mr. Davis'?

Supervisor Humphrey. Because Mr. Crane, being a manufacturer, ought to be a better judge than Mr. Davis.

7. Did not Mr. Davis estimate the extra cost of the coils at $300 to $500, and the cost of hot water boiler at about the same amount, and did not the addition of these two sums to Mr. Davis' bid make his bid as complete as Mr. Twohig's?

Supervisor Humphrey. I think it was.

8. When you found the specifications so incomplete, why did you not reject their bids, amend your specifications, and advertise for new bids?

Supervisor Humphrey. Because before the bids were opened, Mr. Holland said that Mr. Crane told him that he understood all the bids would be rejected if a certain man did not get the contract. When the contract was let, Mr. Holland moved to reject all the bids, but the motion was not seconded.

9. Why was Mr. Davis' bid not accepted?

Supervisor Humphrey could not answer the question, but if he had had the casting vote, it would have been given in favor of Mr. Davis, who, he thought, would have done the best and fairest job for the county. Mr. Holland seemed to favor Davis if he favored any one.

This concluded the evidence in the Insane Asylum case.

DEPOSITIONS.

Mr. Crane then handed in depositions from Francis H. Lalor and John F. Robinson, in the Court House case.

The following is Mr. Lalor's deposition:

[illegible]

... [illegible] said McGrath had told him that the amount was $1,500 or $2,000. He said Walworth, Twohig & Furse will give you that figure for doing the work, and then take it; that you can get more than you can. I then, didn't put it [illegible] any bid at all; and they got the work for $4,000, after I had my material ready and everything, to go on with the work. Now, I am going to ask them for damages, and I want you to give what you knew. [illegible] Affiant says that upon being then informed by said McGrath, he remarked to said McGrath that if it was so, it was such a conspiracy, that through that affiant and Robinson, were deprived of the contract; whereupon said McGrath replied: "Bless your soul, the contract was all let before it was advertised, and you didn't stand a shadow of a chance of getting it." Affiant says that the foregoing is the substance of said conversation at the time with said McGrath, and the exact words thereof as nearly as can now be recollected. That at the time said McGrath gave this affiant to understand the conversation between him, said McGrath, and said Thomas, and above referred to, took place several days prior to the letting of said contract, and was had in the sub-basement of said Court House.

F. H. LALOR.

R. W. Hansom, Notary Public.

The above was endorsed in an affidavit by John F. Robinson.

Messrs. Lalor and Robinson made other depositions, stating that Thomas had exaggerated the amount and nature of the work to be done; that he had represented that the walls were to be 20 inches instead of 12 inches thick; and that he said the night soil would have to be conveyed outside the city limits and be buried. They also complained of the impossibility of getting definite information regarding the work to be done.

Mr. Lalor also stated that, since making his deposition, he saw the specifications in the County Clerk's office, and was informed that they were filed there two or three days before the contract was let; they were filed on January 17; he had made an estimate of the work, and what the county were paying $4,000 for he would do for $3,000, and would make $1,000. After making the estimate he examined the specifications, and found he could do the work for less than $3,000, because the flagging around the border could be used again; he had estimated the flagging at $3 a foot. Witness stated further that he made the depositions and statement at the solicitation of no one, but when he saw by the papers how things were going he thought he would tell what he knew.

The committee then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Thomas will present his defense.

## CITY IN BRIEF.

### The Memorial Services.

The committee having in charge the memorial services in honor of the late General George H. Thomas, to be held at Farwell Hall, to-morrow evening, announce the order of exercises on that occasion to be as follows: The doors will be open at 7¼ o'clock p. m., exercises to commence at 8. General J. D. Webster will preside.

After a dirge by the band, Bishop Whitehouse will open the services with prayer.

A requiem will then be sung by a choir of singers under the direction of H. R. Palmer.

Governor Palmer will then deliver the memorial address.

Music, vocal and instrumental, will conclude the exercises.

The first gallery, and the two centre sections of seats on the floor of the hall, will be reserved for ladies, and gentlemen with ladies. No tickets of admission will be required.

In connection with the above, Mr. H. R. Palmer has issued the following:

All the singers in the city who are willing to take part in the memorial services in honor of Major General George H. Thomas, which are to take place at Farwell Hall on Friday evening, are requested to meet for rehearsal at Lyon & Healy's Hall, over their music store, corner of Washington street and Wabash avenue, this (Thursday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. They will not be detained more than an hour.

### A Lady Seriously Injured.

Quite a serious accident, and one which may prove fatal, occurred at the corner of State and Twelfth streets, a few minutes before 5 o'clock last evening. At the hour mentioned, Mrs. Geo. A. Manning, residing at No. 320 Third avenue, was crossing the street at the corner of Twelfth, when she was knocked down and run over by a heavily laden wagon. The horse, which was being driven east on Twelfth street, at a furious pace, came round the corner so suddenly that the poor woman had no chance for escape. The fore wheel of the wagon passed over her right knee, tearing the flesh in a shocking manner, and the hind wheel also struck against the unfortunate limb, but did not pass over it. The horse, being frightened, kicked Mrs. Manning several times, and it is feared injured her internally. She was carried to her home soon after the accident, and is now under the care of Dr. P. S. McDonald. Two policemen were in the vicinity at the time of the occurrence, but did not arrest the driver of the wagon, who was permitted to make his escape. Captain Hickey overs it to himself to investigate their conduct. Mrs. Manning had an infant fourteen months of age in her arms when she was knocked down, but strange to relate the child escaped uninjured.

### Hotel Personals.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: Captain B. R. Wagner, Oregon; H. A. Engersoll, Canton; F. W. Smith, Peoria; Hon. A. Butler, Omaha; G. H. Irving, Colorado; Hon. E. O. Stanard, St. Louis; W. A. Andrews, Philadelphia; John H. Davey, and James Putnam, Burlington; C. R. Parsons, Burlington; E. J. Frost, Boston; I. J. S. Felt, Galena; A. P. Waterman, Detroit; C. L. Hendricks, New York; Fred T. Day, Wisconsin; S. T. Caldwell, Eddyville.

—Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: General James A. Leslie, New York; J. Patrick, Omaha; Colonel W. T. Patrick, do.; E. J. Underwood, Richmond, Va.; G. Cullen Pierson, Japan; Colonel H. H. Ellis, U. S. A.; C. A. Carpenter, Pittsburgh; J. W. Hammond, New York; T. D. Catlin, Ottawa; R. B. Townsend, Cambridge, England; P. Hill, Nebraska; Sheldon Pease, Buffalo; E. Sanderson, Milwaukee; J. W. Barker, Syracuse.

—Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: G. H. Atkinson, Rockford; Colonel Bostwick, New York; I. R. Bellinger, Hartford; T. Liddington, Bloomington; S. W. McMaster, Rock Island; J. F. Smith, Freeport; W. H. Riley, Davenport; A. A. Sanborn, Rockford; G. H. Sprague, Providence; J. S. Waterman, Sycamore; J. Kelling, Cincinnati; J. Colwell, Ottawa; D. B. Howe, St. Louis; E. C. French, Fond du Lac.

—Among the arrivals at the St. James Hotel, yesterday, were the following: George T. Brown [illegible]; M. Falk, New York; C. D. Bush, Rochester; George Green, Peoria; A. L. Dawson, Omaha; R. L. Fraser, Kansas; Charles N. Perkins, Boston; L. D. Cook, Philadelphia; Samuel Gilmore, Galena; I. E. Taylor and S. Johnson, Utica; R. F. Shawn, Lisbon; E. Willigood, Marshalltown; B. Searles, Janesville.

### The Ministerial Students.

The last issue of the *Baptist Standard*, of this city, contains the following communication from G. S. Bailey, Secretary of the Baptist Theological Seminary. We give place to the letter, because the article referred to was copied into THE TRIBUNE, and the representation it contains has been very widely circulated: "It is but simple justice to all concerned, to state that no students here are boarding or living in the manner reported in the *Standard* and published March 17, chiefly on 'oat and corn meal.' That uncharitable paragraph has created an impression that our students are starving, and that we are sadly neglecting them. Neither is true. Some, with little or no means of their own, choose a plain table, with bread, butter, vegetables, meat, and occasionally pies, at the club which they furnish themselves at $1.50 per week, including the cooking. They have plenty of this good plain food, and some prefer it to a more costly fare. We appropriate to many of them more than enough to pay their board; less they share other expenses, for fuel, lights, books, clothing, etc. We greatly need the means to make these appropriations, and would be glad to increase them. Contributions in aid of our students may be sent to me."

### Coroner's Inquests.

Yesterday afternoon John Peterson, a sailor, who was working on the mainmast head of the schooner Hubbard, lying in the river just south of Madison street bridge, fell to the deck, a distance of over forty feet, and was instantly killed. Nearly every bone in his body was broken, and his skull mashed in. Deputy Coroner Spears was notified, and held an inquest. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

—The Deputy Coroner, also, held an inquest yesterday, on the remains of Mary Colman, 3 months old, who died suddenly at the residence of her parents, No. 129 Simpson street, on Tuesday night. The medical testimony showed that death resulted from convulsions, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. The father and mother are deaf and dumb.

### Excursion to Joliet.

Yesterday morning another select party of sixteen left this city for Joliet, the climate here being too oppressive. They were accompanied by Jailer Fols and several Deputy Sheriffs. Their names and the time each will remain away are as follows: Morris Kelley, ten years; Mike Rock, ten years; Bartley Cummings, ten years; Joseph Quinlan, ten years; Mike McKinley, four years; Ed. Robson, one year; John Smith, five years; Albert Williams, three years; Walter Higgins, three years; Thomas Burnett, two years; H. D. Allen, two years; George Collins, one year; Charles Taylor, one year; John Daley, one year; Henry Smith, one year; J. C. Meyers, one year. During Tuesday night, Cummings and Quinlan were very noisy, disturbing the slumbers of the other inmates of the County Jail. One of the turnkeys gave Cummings a good thrashing, and there was no further effort made to be "jolly."

### Union Park.

The gates to Union Park, which have been closed during the past winter, have been again opened to the public. The walks have all been re-gravelled, and the drives put in good repair. It is suggested that a road should be opened up somewhere near the animals, for the accommodation of those who visit the park in carriages. As it is, the cages are so far distant from the carriages, that the occupants thereof who wish to see the Rocky Mountain grizzlies, black bears, eagles, &c., are obliged to leave their vehicles, get some one to take charge of the same, if it is possible to be so fortunate, and then walk quite a long distance to gratify their curiosity. An improvement of this character would be a great public convenience.

### Another Kerosene Explosion.

The explosion of a kerosene lamp at the residence of Michael Henry, No. 530 North Halsted street, on Monday evening, came near ending the days of Mrs. Henry. A young girl, while filling a lamp with the oil, spilled some of it on the carpet. After adjusting the lamp and lighting it, she inadvertently threw the burning taper on the floor-covering. The oil thereon caught fire, and ignited the clothing of Mrs. Henry, who was standing near by. The flames were extinguished with difficulty, and not before she had been badly burned about the limbs. About $20 damage was done to the building and furniture. Insured for $1,500 in the Firemen's.

### That Remarkable Curiosity.

The remarkable curiosity now on exhibition at the Tremont House is creating quite a stir among our scientists. It was examined by a large number yesterday, and, as most of them were doctors of one class or another, they inserted their natural prerogative to disagree as to its origin, and even the nature of the wonder itself. Many of them seem to think that it was, in one way or another, connected with the race of giants that once inhabited this part of the globe, but this theory is somewhat weakened by the fact that the remains of the ancient Goliaths have almost entirely disappeared, while this unique subject is in an excellent state of preservation. It is proposed to appoint a committee of learned gentlemen to submit it to a thorough scientific examination, and, if the result will warrant the enterprise, further excavations will be undertaken at the spot where this specimen was discovered. It was forwarded to the gentlemanly clerks of the Tremont House from Jersey County.

### Announcements.

Rev. G. T. Flanders will lecture on the "Highways and Byways of Europe," this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the new hall of the Woman's Home, No. 189 West Jackson street, for the benefit of the latter institution. The ladies of the home will furnish music.

—The Rev. E. C. Porter will preach at the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, at [illegible] o'clock this evening. Subject—"The Imperishable Promise of Love."

—W. P. Cardwell announces himself as the People's candidate for Supervisor of the Ninth Ward at the election to be held on the 12th inst. in that Ward.

—The young ladies of the Park Avenue Methodist Church will give a supper this evening at 7 o'clock, at the church.

—The Oratorio Society will rehearse the Forty-sixth Psalm, this evening, in the lecture room of Farwell Hall.

### Assault with Intent to Kill.

Charles Dennet, alias "Little Casino," a gambler, was arrested last evening on a State warrant, issued on the complaint of Jones Williams, [illegible] charges him with assaulting her with a deadly weapon with intent to kill. [illegible]

[illegible] ... struck him for asking her to return them. A female confidant of hers also assaulted him, and to preserve himself from injury he held out his fist and Jenny ran against it. Jenny, on the contrary, says Casino struck her in the eye with a block [illegible]. Although this may not be true, yet it seems likely, as Bennett is about four feet high, and his cast-off friend six feet two with high heel shoes on, the length of the black jack being necessary in order to reach her eye. The prisoner, who is locked up in the Armory, will have a hearing this morning.

### Meteorological.

Meteorological record for April 6, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow:"

| Time. | Bar. | Wind. | Ther. | Rain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Night preced'g | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | To 9 p.m. |
| 7 a. m. | 29.[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 2 p. m. | 29.[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 9 p. m. | 29.[illegible] | N. W., g. | 48 | Inches. |

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

CHICAGO, April 6.

Sun rises...... 5:24 a. m. | Moon rises.. [illegible]

Sun sets...... 6:21 p. m. | Moon sets... [illegible]

### Miscellaneous.

In order to facilitate the delivery of mail at the Letter Carrier's Department, on Sunday, also to provide some check upon improper applications for mail, our Postmaster, Mr. Eastman, has prepared tickets for the business public, on which is printed the number of the box in which the mail of each firm is distributed, and also the number of the carrier of the district to which the mail matter is directed. Each ticket has to be indorsed upon the back by the party desiring mail.

—Julius Schwab was charged before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday with manufacturing fluid extracts without a license, peddling without a license, and not stamping the bottles in which the extracts were contained. He was held in $1,300 bail for trial. August Russo was held in $500 bail for passing a counterfeit $10 bill.

—The Trustees of the First M. E. Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, have placed opposite each main entrance, a magnificent lamp, bearing the inscription on each of its four sides, "First Methodist Episcopal Church—Welcome."

—The Board of Police, yesterday, granted Joel A. Kinney, foreman of the steamer Sherman, and John George, of the Tempest Hose, each one week's leave of absence.

—At the meeting of the Chicago Lyceum, last evening, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term: R. R. Hoyt, President; D. Harry Hammer, First Vice President; Alfred O'Donoghue, Second Vice President; Theo. W. Singer, Secretary; F. W. Lewis, Corresponding Secretary, and Miss Lilah T. Williams, Treasurer.

—Bridges & Co.'s store, No. 104 West Madison street, was entered last evening and robbed of a silver-plated castor and $30 worth of cutlery.

—The residence of John Griffin, No. 73 South Halsted street, was broken into last evening by burglars, who appropriated $50 represented in clothing.

### Fine Locomotives.

The North Chicago Rolling Mill Company have lately purchased two beautiful locomotives for their own use, in shifting and changing cars at their establishments here and in Milwaukee. Railroad men, who have seen these locomotives, declare them to be among the finest which have ever been seen in this city. They were manufactured by M. Baird & Co., Philadelphia, formerly the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and which are the largest works of the kind on the American Continent. This firm make locomotives for the European trade, and for all the first-class roads in this country, the Northwestern alone having fifty-eight of them. Up to present date, these works have manufactured 2,000 locomotives, which are doing service to-day all over the civilized world.

### Spring Opening.

The regular spring opening of that popular and fashionable resort, A. G. Downs & Co., Nos. 110 and 112 State street, takes place to-day, and the display of goods, it is said, will be superior to anything of the kind ever seen in the city heretofore. This firm has now on hand all the latest styles of shawls, cloaks, and dress goods, at prices to suit the times. The opportunity to witness the brilliant display to-day should be improved by everybody.

## THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

### Progress on "Infallibility"—The Manuscript Text to be Burnt—Post Office Espionage—The Opposition—What Does It Amount to—Dupanloup—The Critics.

*Rome (March 16) Correspondence of the London Times.*

"We live here under a peculiar institution," as the poor Southerners said of their slaves, and the people of Utah of their domestic arrangements. The Infallibility Dogma was delivered to the Fathers, so it is stated, on the 7th. I saw it for the first time last night in a Paris paper. This morning I have had the Latin text before me in manuscript, and also in a Turin paper. The manuscript was to be returned immediately, in order to be burnt, and, no doubt, the owner would watch the ashes till not a letter could be traced in them. I have taken a copy, and am not sure that even now the discovery of the copy would not procure my immediate expulsion. On Friday we were told that the dogma had been sent across the frontier, and telegraphed to all the world; so that Rome was now the only place not basking in the sudden effulgence of the light divine. Egypt was in light, Goshen in darkness. Of course, there were people who had seen it; but they dismissed its purport with that brevity which is the soul of wit, but leaves little to write about. I think I have already intimated that the Pope has some excuse for preferring the long range to the short range in the discharge of his artillery. Even at Florence and Turin his thunderbolts are received more respectfully than they are here. The Pope has the usual mark of a prophet—that he is not without honor save in his own country and in his father's house. Though strangers come to Rome full of devotion, the people who have seen Popes off and on, for near 2,000 years, show rather the contempt which is bred by familiarity. So the Pope is obliged to speak over their heads and let them hear the rebound. Everybody in London last Saturday could know, if he cared, what the Princes and "Senate" of Rome could not know even for days after, without somebody incurring for their sake minor excommunication, and, if he did not repent of it, eternal perdition. This is the way in which Divine truth is searched and elicited here; and we are told, over and over again, that it is the way enjoined by Scriptural precept and example. I am not without some expectation that it will be authoritatively stated, and perhaps telegraphed, that the Dogma published is not the Dogma distributed to the Fathers. Of course it is; you may be sure of it. I will take this opportunity to mention something else which ought to be known and duly considered by all who write letters to Rome, or expect to hear from it. The post from the north—that is, from all Europe—arrives here at ten minutes to 9 in the morning, and the letters are not delivered, nor can they be obtained till half-past 1, giving the officials an interval of four hours and a half for manipulation, etc. The mail does not leave till ten minutes to 8 this evening, but no letter can be posted after 5, giving the officials two hours and fifty minutes for manipulation, etc.

The Roman world still expects that infallibility will be decreed, everything done, and the council prorogued on the 12th of April, the anniversary of the Pope's accident and escape at St. Agnese. On the other hand, there are those who talk of June. The truth is, this is a thundercloud, or meant to be such, that may discharge its fire the next minute, or may continue to threaten us all to-night or to-morrow. Meanwhile, this is not the only thundercloud in the sky, and even they who wield this, look with anxiety to one near the banks of the Seine. Politic confessors, friendly ministers, agreeable ambassadors—what are they; when Parliament is sitting, and votes counted to be compared? This is the rock the Vatican sees ahead.

MARCH 16.—The Greeks ruled the world; Athens ruled the Greeks; Pericles ruled Athens; his wife ruled Pericles; the son ruled the mother; therefore, her son ruled the world. The Universal Catholic Church is the divine teacher of the world; the Holy Roman Church has the primacy and supremacy of the Universal Catholic Church; the Roman Pontiff is the head, heart, mind, and tongue of the Holy Roman Church; therefore he is the head, lord, master, teacher, and judge of the whole world. * * * It is assumed that it is the place of the Pope to define—that is, to make and proclaim—articles of faith and of an Œcumenical Council to approve. It is assumed that when our Lord said he had prayed for Peter that his faith should not fail, that prayer implied a promise that both Peter himself and his alleged successors, the Bishops of Rome, would always have a perpetual right judgment in all theological, spiritual, moral, political, and social questions. On these assumptions it is argued and concluded that the Roman Pontiff, whenever he acts and speaks with authority—that is, in a formal and customary manner according to rule and precedent—possesses and exhibits all the infallibility promised in Holy Writ to the whole church; and that as far as the church is infallible, so is he; in whatever matter it is infallible, in that matter is he. Anybody the least conversant with the question will see that I have not exaggerated the assumptions which all Christians are requested to take on the simple word of Rome, and upon which she now proposes to build up once more the fabric of her dominion. It only remains to add the doom of him, whoever he may be, who refuses to assist in this design, who demurs to the logic of the Holy Father, or to his absolute power of defining his own authority. It is that such a person, if any there be—God forbid it—has fallen away from the truth of the Catholic faith, and from the very unity of the Church.

It must be some days before I can send you the merest rumors of the criticisms that may be levelled against this stupendous dogma. The critics have before them the possibility of having to swallow their objections, or bow in silence to the acclamation of a majority consisting chiefly of men who must be considered the pure creations of the Roman Court rather than the representatives of the Roman Catholic Church. Rome has herself made the votes which are to be given back to her, and which she will only receive on the understanding that they are utterly worthless; and that they contribute no authority or weight, and that whatever is now concluded and done is by her own absolute and Divine power. How will the men that the world has been hearing of deal with such an emergency? Better never to have walked, or sat, in purple and fine linen; better to have stood only in that magnificent temple with unadorned baldness or gray hairs, than to be now compelled to lend a hand and tongue to what the inner soul revolts from. But these men have gone very far; they know and feel they have gone very far; some have even said so, and they have opened their mouths as if about to say, "Thus far, and no further." But then it has occurred that, perhaps, they might be called to go further, and that it was needless to anticipate the evil day, which indeed has come, which would test the sincerity of their protest. But what are they doing? The Italian journals, Papal and national, are fighting over Dupanloup as they who once fought over the body of Patroclus. All he ever wrote or said in his days of [illegible] loyalty is revived to be thrown in his face. It is an important fact, however, that, denied his press at Rome, he has published at Naples a forcible reply to the Archbishop of Malines. Indeed, it is impossible to deny that the opposition survives works, and is active, though, on the Roman theory, it ought to melt away like an ice-floe under a tropical sun.

### Strike of Laborers in Boston.

BOSTON, April 6.—About two hundred laborers engaged in digging down Fort Hill are on a strike for an increase of pay from $1.75 to $2 per day. In the meantime the contractors are putting up a steam shovel which, it is expected, will do the work.

## AN ARMY OF BEGGARS.

### Several Hundred Women and Children Turned Out of the Poor House—Economy of the Board of Supervisors.

There came to this office yesterday a Supervisor with a touch of humanity in him, to complain of an act of inhumanity for which the honorable members of the Poor House and Pauper Committee seem to be responsible. According to the humane Supervisor, Messrs. Holland and Humphrey, of the committee, paid an official visit to the County Poor House on Tuesday, and found a large number of women who had children whom they loved. It seems that, for the benefit of the county, it has been deemed desirable to get rid of some of the paupers, so the official visitors turned out the women, or, rather, threatened to take their children away from them, if they did not leave forthwith. Strange to say, these poor women had the audacity to love their children, and, sooner than lose their offspring, they decided to go out on the world, although many of them had not a cent in their pockets, and did not know where to turn to find a meal or a roof to shelter them. The exodus began yesterday morning, and, according to our informant, several hundred adults and seventy-five children blackened the prairies between the Poor House and the city. This "beggars' march" was slow and long. None of them were very strong, and they could not walk fast. They were not furnished with carriages, as Supervisors are, when they travel to and from the same place.

To a Supervisor riding along in a comfortable vehicle, smoking a cigar to impart tone and character to his well-fed system, the road is not very weary nor long. But to the poor mother, clasping her hungry babe to her bosom, every mile is a league, and every hour a day. The ragged army was all day on the road. Many, perhaps, have not reached the city yet. Probably not a few had to rest all night by the wayside, and last night was chilly; but then they were not Supervisors, so it made no matter.

It seems there were seventy-five children in the crowd. Poor children! They were at the mercy of an honorable Board of Supervisors. The Supervisors were trying to take them from their mothers. These mothers may be erring; they may be very bad, indeed; but for all that they are mothers, and let any Supervisor who has not erred take up a big rock and fling it at them.

Our informant also says that some of the women who were cruelly turned out of the home which a generous public did not grudge them were near their confinement, and in a very delicate condition.

This may have been done from motives of economy, but economy was never intended to outrage humanity. There was a very pretty poem written some years ago, by one Tom Hood, which the Committee on Poor House and Paupers might read and inwardly digest with profit; then there were some touching words of beauty written by one David, a King of Israel; and there were words of sympathy with the poor spoken by a greater than David, all of which would make good Sunday reading for the honorable gentlemen, unless, indeed, they are "a law unto themselves."

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE MUSEUM.

The Museum was filled last evening with a large and very enthusiastic audience upon the occasion of Mr. Padgett's benefit. The programme embraced "Little Em'ly," which was given with the old cast, the beneficiary repeating his excellent personation of *Uriah Heep*; and the farce of "A Fearful Tragedy," in which he sustained the *role* of *Muggleton Mulligatawny*, the confectioner. The large audience was a handsome tribute to the merits of Mr. Padgett as an actor.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. Emmet played his eccentric *role* of *Fritz* again last evening to a large house, and will repeat it every evening this week.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

The Dearborn Theatre was crowded jam-full last evening—a fact which is true of the Dearborn, however, every evening. The new comer, McKee, has taken the minstrel-goers by storm, with his song and dance specialties, and bids fair to become a greater favorite even than Emerson. His business, indeed, is peculiar to himself, and consists of a grotesqueris which stands in little danger of ever being imitated by any other performer. The burlesque "Robert Make Airs," with its splendid setting of scenery, is one of the best things, also, that the Minstrels have ever attempted. "Shoo Fly" reached its fiftieth representation last evening, and is as popular as ever.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"The Magic Flute" will be repeated on Friday evening, and, from present indications, the audience will be one of the largest ever assembled in the Opera House.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.

The Oratorio Society will rehearse Dudley Buck's Forty-third Psalm at lower Farwell Hall, this evening. The Treasurer requests immediate settlements from the members, at 98 Washington street.

### THE OTHER SIDE.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

In your issue of April 1 is an account of the People vs. Charles Versuna and C. Kamperschmidt, wherein Edward Simons was complaining witness. I am familiar with the facts in this case, so clearly proven by the most reliable witnesses, and am surprised at the decision given by the jury. It was shown that there was nothing amiss or improper on the part of Mr. Simons in connection with the woman part of the story, and the unprovoked attack made upon him by the defendants, which occurred upwards of a mile from the place where the woman was forcibly taken from his buggy, was entirely unwarrantable and unjustifiable. The woman was taken from his buggy within two minutes from the time she got in. She desired to go a part of the distance in the direction in which Mr. Simons was going, and a man well known to the latter solicited for the woman a chance to ride, to which Mr. S. cheerfully assented. He had never seen her before, and supposed her to be a respectable woman. The defendants, after taking her from the buggy, followed Mr. S. to a certain toll-gate, and there beat him as detailed in the evidence, and, apparently without any provocation. Mr. Simons has resided in the community where he now is, near this city, for the past thirty-six years, and has always, and does now, bear an irreproachable character—enjoying the confidence and regard of his neighbors. Below is the statement of District Attorney, confirming my statement. Yours truly,

FAIR PLAY.

STATEMENT OF ATTORNEY REED.

The above statement of "Fair Play" correctly relates the occurrence therein mentioned. The evidence showed that Mr. Simons' connection with the woman was entirely honorable, and in no way improper. She asked him to ride in his buggy, and he consented; and in two or three minutes afterward the defendants forcibly took her from the buggy, and Mr. Simons drove on towards his home, and while on his way was attacked and beaten, without any provocation.

CHARLES H. REED.

CHICAGO, April 5, 1870.

### Give Him a Call.

H. Burwell, formerly under the Tremont House, and well known as one of our most tasty and fashionable merchant tailors, will be pleased to show his old friends, and as many new ones as may come, a very select and elegant assortment of spring cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., at his new place on the northeast corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. All goods made up in the latest and most fashionable style, at reasonable prices.

### Mason & Hamlin Organs.

Root & Cady sell the Mason & Hamlin organs in Chicago, for cash, strictly at the reduced factory prices—from $50 upwards.

### Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**The Best and Original Tonic of Iron**—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, depression of spirits; also, the best preventative against fever and ague. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

**The New Cancer Cure. Why will** persons, having tumors in every part of their system, allow them to develop into open cancers, when by these means they can prevent it. Pamphlet sent free. Address Dr. W. K. Everson, Surgeon, Chicago Cancer Institute, 218 West Madison street.

**Pimples Removed and the Skin** made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**AIKEN'S MUSEUM.**

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager

This (Thursday) Evening, April 7, Last Time of the Beautiful Drama dramatized from Charles Dickens' Powerful work,

**LITTLE EM'LY.**

DANIEL PEGGOTTY.........MR. FRANK E. AIKEN

To conclude with A Fearful Tragedy IN SEVEN DIALS.

To-morrow (Friday) Evening, Benefit of JOHN MUIR, Treasurer.

Monday, April 11, will be produced with New and Handsome Scenical and Mechanical Effects, Byron's UNCLE DICK'S DARLING!

**McVICKER'S THEATRE.**

"A Success unparalleled in the annals of the Stage." The talented young Comedian, Mr. Jos. K.

**EMMET,**

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, In CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful Drama of

**FRITZ, Our Cousin German,**

Introducing MR. EMMET in his CHARACTER MELANGE, SONGS, DANCES, SOLOS, &c., &c.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

**THE WOMAN'S HOME,**

189 West Jackson-st., near Halsted,

**THURSDAY, APRIL 7, AT 8 P. M.,**

**"Highways and Byways of Europe,"**

BY

**Rev. G. T. FLANDERS.**

(Lecture postponed from March 31.) Music by Ladies of the Home. Admission, 50 cents, to aid Furnishing Fund. Blue Island-av. cars run by the Home.

**DEARBORN THEATRE.**

**MANNING'S MINSTRELS.**

The most beautiful scene ever exhibited in Chicago will be presented with the Great Burlesque

**ROBERT MAKE-AIRS.**

Shouts of applause nightly greet the celebrated original song and dance man,

**ANDY McKEE,**

Pronounced by the Press to be a "Musical Acrobat of wonderful skill." "Far superior in point of graceful gracefulness to any song and dance artist that ever appeared before us." "McKee is entirely novel and fresh and took like wildfire."

SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!

**CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.**

C. D. HESS & CO.....................Lessees and Managers

**Parepa-Rosa English Opera**

Will return MONDAY, APRIL 18, for SIX NIGHTS and ONE MATINEE only. NEW REPERTOIRE. Full particulars in next Sunday's papers.

**Subscribers' Private View,**

AT

**OPERA HOUSE ART GALLERY,**

**Friday Evening, April 8, 1870.**

All our subscribers are respectfully invited to attend a Private View of

**NEW PAINTINGS,**

On Friday Evening. AIKEN & FULLER.

**PROFESSOR E. M. BOOTH**

Will give a public reading at Dyhrenfurth's College, 118 and 115 Randolph-st., Thursday evening, April 7. Music under the direction of Professor Emil Rein. Admission [illegible].

**THE AMATEUR ORCHESTRA**

Is now organized, and will hold its First Regular Meeting at the Rooms of the Normal Academy of Music, 152 West Madison-st., FRIDAY EVENING, April 8. It is desirable that all persons wishing to become members should be present [illegible].

CHARLES [illegible].

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND [illegible]

## AUCTION SALES.

**By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.**

**ENTIRE STOCK OF A**
**Wholesale Clothing House**
**AT AUCTION,**
**By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,**
On TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1870,
At their Salesrooms, 3, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

The catalogue will embrace a fine line of Suits of Coats, Pants and Vests; Pants and Vests; and Pants; Summer Overcoats, Boys' Clothing, Farmer's Suits, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tailors' Trimmings, etc.

**TRADE SALE**
OF
**DRY GOODS,**
**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**
A DESIRABLE LINE OF
All-Wool Cloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Skirts and Balmorals, Hosiery, Brown and White Muslins, Standard Brands Prints, Flannels, Negligee Shirts, Dress Goods, Silks, Jeans, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
At their spacious Salesrooms, Nos. 3, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., on THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1870. Sale to commence at 9½ o'clock a. m.
The Catalogue for the above sale will embrace some of the most desirable goods for first-class trade.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

**Regular Saturday's Sale.**
**HOUSEHOLD GOODS,**
**Brussels and Wool Carpets,**
**Piano Fortes, Mantel Mirrors,**
**Pier-Glasses, Billiard Tables, &c.,**
**AT AUCTION,**
On Saturday, April 9, at 9½ o'clock,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
At their Salesrooms, 3, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

**HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS,**
**Two-seat Rockaway,**
**AT AUCTION,**
On SATURDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
At their Salesrooms, 3, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

**By J. H. PIKE.**

**5,000 Rolls Wall Paper,**
**1,000 Pairs Window-Shades,**
**Picture-Cords and Nails,**
**Furniture, Bedding, &c.**
Friday, April 8, at 10 a. m.

**Large Lot of Crockery, Cutlery, Shades, New and Second-hand Furniture, and Wall Paper.**
Saturday Night, April 9, at 7 o'clock.

**Elegant New Furniture,**
**SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c.**
Tuesday, April 12, at 10 a. m.

**By COLBY & WIRTS.**

**Regular Friday's Sale.**
**Elegant New Furniture**
Of every description, and of the best make, warranted equal to any sold by regular dealers. All goods consigned to us by manufacturers to be sold without reserve.

**The Entire Household Goods**
Of two families breaking up housekeeping, consisting of
Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sofas, Easy-Chairs, Book-cases, Wardrobes, Side-boards, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, Kitchen and Parlor Stoves, Crockery, &c., &c.
Also, VELVET BODY BRUSSELS AND WOOL CARPETS, &c. The goods are all first-class. We shall also sell a stock of Carpenter's Tools, which cost $500. Also, one Sliding Seat Top Buggy, Cost & Penbrooke make.
Sale Friday, April 8, at 10 o'clock, at our Rooms, 165 South Clark-st.
COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

**By EDW'D F. THOMAS & CO.**

**CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE**
**Of Furniture and Effects**
Of a Boarding House, consisting of Bed and Parlor Sets, Bureaus, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Pictures, Mirrors, Parlor and other Bedsteads, Marble-Top Bureaus and Washstands, valuable Spring Mattresses, Plate, Glass and Crockery Ware, and a variety of effects, on the premises, 180 and 132 South State-st., at AUCTION, on FRIDAY, APRIL 8, at 10 a. m., without reserve. EDW. F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers, 181 West Madison-st.

**CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE**
Of the Stock, Fixtures, Furniture and Fittings of a SALOON and RESTAURANT, consisting of Counter, splendid Mirrors, 100 dozen assorted Liquor Bottles, and a variety of effects, on the premises No. 116 South Clark-st., on SATURDAY, APRIL 9, at 2 p. m., precisely, without reserve.
EDW. F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers, 181 West Madison-st.

**By B. T. LEE.**

**Furniture at Auction.**
On Wednesday, three doors north of Lake-st. [illegible] THURSDAY, APRIL 7, at 10 o'clock, the furniture of 12 rooms, in good condition, at the residence of H. Ross, Esq., who is going to Europe.
B. T. LEE, City Auctioneer.

**By B. T. LEE.**

**1,000 House Plants at Auction.**
At residence of C. W. Ross, Esq., on Western-av., 1st door north of Lake-st., FRIDAY, April 8, at 2 o'clock, a choice lot Fuchsias, Geraniums, Verbs, Abutilon, varieties of Pelargoniums and other plants. Ladies are invited.
B. T. LEE, City Auctioneer.

**By G. P. GORE & CO.**
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
Of Household Furniture, English Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Office Desk, Cook Stoves, Pianos, a pair of black buggy horses, New Top Buggies and Phaetons, extra fine Harness, &c., on SATURDAY, APRIL 9, at 9½ o'clock. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

**AUCTION SALES.**

On the 9th April next, at 11 o'clock a. m.,
There will be sold for Cash,
**AT PUBLIC AUCTION,**
At BAIERLE'S BREWERY, corner Market and Kinzie-sts.
The following articles: 100 to 800 barrels of Beer (will be put up for sale in lots of 50 or smaller lots, to suit purchasers), a lot of Hops, Malt, and other articles. Also, patent for improved Ice House.

**On the 22d April, at 11 o'clock a. m.,**
There will be likewise sold on the premises, near the village of DALTON, in this county, at Public Auction, for cash,
**The Distillery and Rectifying Establishment**
Lately erected by ADAM BAIERLE, near the Calumet River, together with the Warehouse, Stables, and other appurtenances thereto belonging, and all Engines, Boilers, Machinery, Meters, Tubs, Tanks, a lot of Grain, Horses, Wagons, and other articles, in and about said establishments.
WILLIAM S. GOLSEN,
JOHN BUEHLER,
Trustees.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF Waukegan—Two large fine brick residences, with barn, large grounds, fine fruit, and all comforts of a home. [illegible]

A few houses to rent—three furnished.

FOR SALE—TO FRUIT-GROWERS AND OTHERS—I will sell for cash, or trade for Chicago property, two fruit farms at Anna, Ill., close to station, containing 500 peach trees in full bearing, 5 acres strawberries, 1 acre gooseberries, and 1 acre Lawton blackberries, and apple orchard, or will sell the crop for the coming season, now promising well. Terms, ½ cash and by note, with security, payable middle of June. Reasons for selling, business at Cairo. ARTHUR MACKIE, Cairo, Ill.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM OF 40 ACRES, 15 acres set to peach orchard, 8 acres to grapes and small fruits. Splendid situation near Benton Harbor, Mich. Address F. MORLEY, as above.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FRUIT FARM AT ST. Joseph, Mich., one mile from steamboat landing on the St. Joseph River. [illegible]

FOR SALE—IOWA LANDS—10,000 ACRES choice lands in Southwestern Iowa, near the C., B. & Q. R. R. Cheap; part time. C. B. HOLMES, 164 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KANSAS LANDS—50,000 ACRES first-class Kansas lands, improved and unimproved. Patent titles. C. B. HOLMES, 164 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IN WAUKEGAN; a large house and lot, with barn and all conveniences, well located, $3,000. Also, 20 acres, 3½ miles in the country. Address, stating particulars, O. S. LINCOLN, Real Estate Agent, Waukegan.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF 120 ACRES, 28 MILES from Chicago, near depot. Splendid buildings. Price, $8,000. Room 2, 79 Dearborn-st.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN PAY FROM $500 to $800 in a cash paying, established business. Call at 182 Madison-st., Room [illegible], from 10 to 12 a. m., or 1 to 4 p. m.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LONG ESTABLISHED real estate office; one having a good business. Apply to CH. LEICHARDT & CO., 76 South Clark-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 to take a half interest in a wholesale business, paying large profit. It is an opportunity seldom offered. The best of references given and required by either party. Address A. A. CAPITAL, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WE WANT A SHREWD and energetic business man to join us in an opening addition just west in Chicago. [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800, READY money, to go to Detroit and take the whole charge of a business [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CASH CAPITAL to join in grocery and provision business. Established. Location good. [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN FURNISH FIFTEEN to twenty thousand dollars to act as agent for large Eastern manufacturers on commission. Address LW, Western Union Telegraph Company.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TUESDAY AFTERNOON—WILL the two young ladies who walked down Wabash-av. [illegible]

PERSONAL—COME FRIDAY AFTERNOON. M. B.

PERSONAL—IF MISS [illegible] DUFFY IS IN THIS city, she is requested to [illegible]

PERSONAL—WILL BE THERE AT 12 O'CLOCK, Thursday, April 7. [illegible]

## LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—A LARGE BROWN HORSE, 7 YEARS old, [illegible]

LOST—LAST MONDAY, A LARGE GRAY HOUND [illegible]

FOUND—[illegible]

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Agents, Office No. 132 West Madison-st.: Brick house and lot, 50x175 ft., brick barn, all improvements, worth over $12,000; will sell for $9,000. Brick house 211 Washington-st., 30x175 ft., brick barn. Brick house and lot, 29 South Halsted-st., 25x125; one of the best bargains offered. 80 ft. Throop-st., corner Van Buren, 80x110 ft., $7,000. [illegible] And other lots all over the West Division. D. COLE & SON.

FOR SALE—BY BARKER & WAIT, ROOM 2, NO. 127 Randolph-st.: [illegible] Two-story frame house, 8 rooms, 1212 Indiana-av.; lot [illegible]. Good cottage house and barn No. 26 Myrick-av.; lot 25x[illegible] feet, $3,000. Two-story brick Mansard roof, first-class dwelling, corner South Park-av. (Kankakee-av.) and Twenty-fourth-st.; lot 30x[illegible] feet, $12,000.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE & WILLIAMS, REAL Estate Agents, No. 7 Clark-st.: Two-story house, 155 Wabash-av., seven rooms; part by long time. [illegible] Twenty-ninth, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT residence on North LaSalle-st., with 25 feet of ground. Has all the modern improvements. A first-class Milwaukee brick house on Rush-st., with modern improvements and deep lot. A three-story and basement marble front house on Van Buren-st., near Michigan-av., very complete. Several very choice residence lots in the North Division. Apply to BRYAN LATHROP, Real Estate Office, 80 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. H. PHARE & CO., 127 DEARBORN-ST.: Two marble fronts on Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. All modern improvements and every convenience. Also, three marble fronts on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. Furnished in the best style. These are strictly first-class residences in every respect. Prices to suit the times.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH LA SALLE-ST., BETWEEN Oak and Maple, lot 25x120 to 20-ft alley, finest residence lot on the street. Apply to 320 Indiana-st., near Rush.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY MANSARD roof and brick basement house No. 229 Indiana-st., near Rush, has all modern improvements, barn, &c. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP AND ON FAVORABLE terms, a first-class new brick house, with all modern improvements, full lot, with brick barn, west of Union Park. GEO. SCOVILLE, 73 Wells-st.

FOR SALE—HIGH RENTS—$1,000 CASH will buy a house of 7 rooms with lease of lot for five years. For particulars inquire on premises, No. 1005 State-st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK LOTS—LOTS fronting on Orchard and Halsted, between Sophia and Ayleswerth, at $700 and $800 each. Terms, ½ cash, balance on one, two, three years. W. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOUSE AND SAVE HIGH rents—A new 2-story frame house, No. 1192 State-st., with 7 years' lease of lot at an annual rental of $100. Gas, water, heat pipes, and all necessary improvements. $1,500 cash. For particulars inquire at No. 1005 State-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCE UPON TEN years' time, with 6 per cent interest. E. H. CASTLE & CO.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT DWELLING, TWO stories, basement, and Mansard roof, 462 West Washington-st., two blocks east of Union Park. Apply on premises and for terms at No. 1 Marine Bank Building.

FOR SALE—$500 CASH, BALANCE ON LONG time, will buy a nice cottage and lot on Washington-st., near Wood-st. Very cheap. W. DORLAND, 121 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—88x88 FEET ON ARCHER-AV. $3,000, one-third cash, rest in 5 years. Two houses on State-st., with 6 years lease, to exchange for South Side property. 75x125 feet on the corner of Forty-second-st. and Cottage Grove-av., with a new house, $10,000, ½ cash, rest in 3 and 5 years. Inquire in the next house north.

FOR SALE—120 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Union Park—Lot 25x[illegible] feet front, and two-story and a half cottage of 7 rooms, besides bathroom, pantry, and closet. Stable and brick foundation to house, with cellar 6 feet in the clear. Hot and cold water, washroom in the cellar, etc., &c. SNYDER & LEE, 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TRADE—A LARGE TWO-story frame house, No. 78 Quincy-st., at a bargain. Apply at 148 South Wells-st.

FOR SALE—WE STILL HAVE A FEW OF those choice residence lots in the vicinity of Union Park, which we are selling at a low price and on easy terms. To parties desiring building lots in a very desirable and fast improving locality, we can offer prices and terms which cannot fail to suit. Apply to EDWARD C. WALLER, Room 6 Union Building, 102 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., 25x150 FEET, north of Twenty-eighth-st.; east front, with barn; $8,000. 25 feet, south of Twenty-second-st.; $20,000. HATHEWAY & ROBBINS, No. 4 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS—6 PER CENT—GOOD lots on Twenty-third, Alexander, Bushnell, McGregor, Twenty-fifth, Seventh, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Archer-av., and Wallace and Wentworth-av. Price $[illegible] to $1,000. A small payment down. Five years. Six per cent. ALBERT CRANE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 283 EAST INDIANA-ST., near Pine, three-story and basement brick; complete in all respects. Brick barn on alley. If not sold will be rented. Good lot of May. HATHEWAY & ROBBINS, No. 4 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO STORY frame house, brick basement—thirteen rooms—all modern improvements, and all in good order, 1 lot 25x[illegible] with barn, No. 18 Park-av. This property is offered at a great bargain, and will be sold for $2,500 less than its value. The owner leaving the city. Apply to the owner at 24 East Washington-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, PRICE $1,500, NO. 590 West Madison-st., with 5½ years' lease. Has gas, water and sewer. Apply to J. M. HARVEY, 112 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—UNION PARK FRONT—100x124 FEET fronting south on Union Park. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—LOT 100x177 FEET southeast corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. or Douglas place. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY WARREN, KEENEY & CO., REAL Estate Brokers, No. 139 Dearborn-st.: We are prepared to offer houses and lots in Ravenswood, on very easy terms, and for a small payment.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., 4 LOTS, each 25x124 feet, north front, on Washington-st., between Leavitt and Hoyne; also, a house and lot on Lake-st., between Robey and Hoyne. Price low, and terms 1 and 4 years, 7 per cent interest. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., A FIRST-CLASS 2-story and basement house of 12 rooms and lot, No. 72 West Monroe-st. Has all the modern improvements. Price, $15,000, half cash, balance in one, two and three years. Title perfect. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SPECULATORS TAKE NOTICE—AT Taylor, only ten per foot. Not for sale separately. Apply at Room [illegible] Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 221 [illegible] HOWARD & CO., Room 18, McCormick's Building.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK, with basement, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, and bath room. Possession May 1. No. 188 Sangamon-st. Rent $800 per year. Apply to H. L. MATHEWS, 108 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, with furnace, gas, water, and bathroom, on Wabash-av. Also a two-story frame house, on Wabash-av. Also, a two-story and basement brick house, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st. By H. L. HILL, Room 5 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—3-STORY FRAME house of 10 rooms and lot 25x124 feet, No. 176 Warren-av., near Wood-st. Price, $5,500. Easy. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE TRACTS FOR SUBdividing. Terms made to suit. $1,000 cash, balance in two years. B. WHIPPLE, 5 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—COTTAGE HOUSE and lot on Centre-av., 1½ blocks from Lincoln Park, $1,800. JNO. G. SHORTALL, Room 7, 39 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, $2,500, AND LOT 25x[illegible]. Good location. Inquire on premises, 876 Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELEGANT NEW HOUSES ON Michigan-av., north of Twenty-eighth-st.; two stories, basement and Mansard roof, of Milwaukee pressed brick, with brown stone trimmings; 13 rooms and all modern improvements, with every modern improvement. Lots 25x170 feet, and houses 22 feet front. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 16 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—H. M. RICHMOND, No. 3 Major Block. Block on Park-av.; will trade for improved property. Also, lots in [illegible] in Wilmette; also an insurance policy to trade for improvements.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK—4 ACRES, CORNER of Grand-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., only two blocks from Dummy Railroad track. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD IOWA lands, 5 acres near Rock Island Car Shop. Price, $6,000; $3,000 on time, balance good Iowa land. Title perfect. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR FOURteenth-st.—east front, 24x110 ft. Will be sold cheap, subject to a mortgage of $4,500, five years, no interest. Title perfect. J. ISAIAS WARREN, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 1, up-stairs.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOTS NEAR LINCOLN Park, at $800, on terms to suit the purchaser. SMITH & CADWELL, Room 12 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST.—LOTS ONLY $35 per foot, one-third cash. They are sure to be worth $50 per foot within a short time. SMITH & CADWELL, Room 12 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BY SMITH & CADWELL, 12 TRIBUNE Building, beautiful Indiana-av. lot near Thirty-fourth-st. Only $1,500 cash if taken at once.

FOR SALE—BY SMITH & CADWELL. PLEASANT cottage and lot in good locality, on South Side. Only $300 down, balance $20 per month. Any one in search of a home will do well to see this at 12 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 4-STORY brick house and lot, No. 102 Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TAYLOR-ST.—A TWO-STORY FRAME house of 10 rooms, No. 267 Taylor-st., near Blue Island-av. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—LOT 25x125 FEET, with building, No. 761 West Lake-st., near Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE WITH basement, bath-room, gas fixtures, &c., on Fulton-st., near Ann. Price, $5,000 cash, balance on 7 years' time. J. F. STARR, 124 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH ROBEY-ST., A FRAME house of 7 rooms and lot 25 ft. front, with barn, No. 113 North Robey-st., near Hubbard. Price $2,300. Easy payment. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—EIGHTEENTH AND JEFFERSON-sts., at a great bargain, 4 cottages and lot 112x113 feet, northeast corner of Eighteenth and Jefferson-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A BRICK house of 10 rooms and lot, No. 103 Centre-av., near Jackson-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-third-st., cheap. House with two stories and basement, with all the modern improvements; lot 25x180 feet, for sale for a few days only, at $15,500. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 39 HASTINGS-ST., NEAR BLUE Island-av., store with dwelling above, and two-story barn, and lot 26x125. Only $6,500. If sold to-day. Is now renting for $600 per annum. It is a decided bargain. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER PEORIA AND TYLER-STS., cottage house, nearly new, and lot 50x125. Only $4,500. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 9 rooms, and barn and lot 50x100, on Kankakee-av., south of Thirty-first-st., $6,750. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE TWO CHOICE BRICK residences on Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st., at $18,000 and $19,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 16 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A STORE WITH DWELLING ABOVE at such price that the rent will pay for it in 2½ years. F. ADAMS & CO., 99 Madison-st.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—HOUSE; 12 ROOMS, with large grounds, south front, at a great bargain. Offered for a few days only. House of 7 rooms, lot 75x200 feet to alley; east front. Cottage and lot, near depot. $4,000. [illegible] Also cheap lots in Evanston. H. WHIPPLE, 5 Lombard Block; or LANGWORTHY, southwest corner Sherman and Davis-sts., Evanston.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS AT HARLEM and Oak Park, within three minutes' ride of Wells-st. depot, with frequent trains to and from the city [illegible]. Apply to JOHN H. S. QUICK, 41 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—GARDEN SPOTS AND grass lands near Harlem, Cook County. Farming and pasture lands in all parts of the [illegible] Apply to JOHN H. S. QUICK, No. 41 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT GLENCOE, A FRENCH COTtage with 11 rooms, to be vacated 1st of May, with 15 acres of land. Price, $7,000, on easy terms. A. HAMMOND, Room 12, No. 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES (40 ACRE TRACT OF LAND), on West Harrison, in the vicinity of Central Park. Very cheap. Apply to EDWARD C. WALLER, Room 6 Union Building, 102 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES LAND ADJOINING EVANSTON [illegible] JAMES M. KERR & SON, [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 249 NORTH Franklin-st., 11 rooms, $[illegible]. Good house of 11 rooms, in block, No. 225 North Franklin-st. House of 12 rooms, No. 262 North Clark-st. Nice yard and shrubbery, $600. Fine family house, two-story, 14 rooms, with laundry, furnace, and every convenience, No. 201 North Clark-st. Fine yard. All of above houses are beautifully located, fronting on and near Lincoln Park. DAVID GOODWILLIE.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 3-STORY AND BASEMENT houses, 1068, 1068, 1070, and 1072 Wabash-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. Apply at Room No. 3, 2d floor, 104 State-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE No. 110 Bryan place, west of Robey-st.; rent $400. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 88 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN 779 THIRD-AV. Possession immediately. Rent, $40 per month. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 88 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house 553 West Washington-st., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. Rent, $800. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 88 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 2 TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, Nos. 22 and 24 Centre-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts. Furnace and gas fixtures in each. [illegible] H. HOLDEN, 1 R. 128 South Franklin-st., or 286 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front, No. 465 Michigan-av. Apply on premises between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

TO RENT—NO. 134 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—$600 PER annum. 86 Indiana-st. 15 [illegible]. And several other dwellings, in good localities, at reasonable rates. Apply at No. 1 Marine Bank Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—WABASH-AV. No. 1184. Three-story and basement marble front building, with furniture complete, for one year. Ten rooms, hot and cold water, marble mantels, wash-bowls, and all modern improvements. Good Fruit-barn. G. A. & F. W. SPRINGER, 8 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A MARBLE-FRONT FURNISHED house. Inquire at 1186 Prairie-av., southwest corner Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING house No. 263 North LaSalle-st., water, gas, &c. Inquire of FURINGTON & SCRANTON, 286 South Water-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 20 HARrison-court; eight rooms, bath-room, and cellar. Apply at 44 Van Buren-st., with references.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE ON WABASH-av., near Thirty-first-st.; nine rooms, gas, water, &c. $45 per month. West Washington-st., corner Stanton, 2-story house; $20 per month. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 Clark-st.

TO RENT—NO. 200 CHICAGO-AV.—INQUIRE OF HORACE REED, 87 and 89 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—722 WABASH AV.—HOUSE HAS 10 rooms, hot and cold water in bath-room and kitchen; also, barn. Apply to L. GREGSTON, 624 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY DWELLING, NO. 1202 Indiana-av., $50 per month. Inquire at 49 Clark-st., Room 6, of D. C. EDDY.

TO RENT—IN A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION, House No. 630 North Dearborn, with 13 rooms and all modern improvements; to a good tenant it will be rented low. Inquire or address THOS. GOODWILLIE, North Pier Box Factory.

TO RENT—A NEAT 6 ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 110 South Lincoln-st., $30 per month in advance. J. M. RAMSEY, 113 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, HOUSES 729 AND 741 West Monroe-st., brick basement and two-story, containing all modern improvements. Possession can be had sooner, if desired. For particulars apply to HENRY CURTIS, Lumber Merchant, 16 North Canal-st.

TO RENT—1ST OF MAY, HOUSE 28 RUSH-ST., containing 14 rooms and 14 closets, and all modern improvements. Rent, $150 per month.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE CONTAINING 7 ROOMS, on Burnside, near Thirty-second-st. Furniture, nearly new, for sale. Apply at Room 11, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FIRST CLASS NEW COTTAGE, 285 West Jackson-st. 8 large rooms, handsome front, grate, mantel, &c. A. KIDDER, 144 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE CONVENIENT TWO-STORY and basement dwelling, No. 220 Oak-st. Has gas, water, and all modern improvements. WEBSTER & BAXTER, 187 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES AT HARLEM, WITHIN 20 minutes' ride of Wells-st. depot, with frequent trains to and from the city. Apply to JOHN H. S. QUICK, 41 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A DWELLING HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS; bath room, hot and cold water, &c. Apply at the office of C. MEARS & CO., 201 South Water-st.

TO RENT—AT HYDE PARK—NEW HOUSE, near depot. PERKINS, CRANE & WATERMAN, Room 5, No. 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING, WITH STABLE, 102 WALnut-st., between Lincoln and Robey; 8 rooms, closets, pantry, large yard. Location pleasant; in vicinity to Union Park. Convenient to cars. Gas, water, and bath. Rent, $500 per year. Apply at 158 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY BARKER & WAIT, Room 2, No. 127 Randolph-st. 1112 Prairie-av. $75 per month. Fine two-story and brick basement dwelling, with 14 rooms. All modern improvements. 17 North Peoria-st. $25 per month. A good cottage house and lot. 32 Waynah-st. $25 per month. Good cottage house and lot.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—TWO OR THREE good houses. Location first-class. H. WHIPPLE, 5 Lombard Block.

TO RENT—26 NORTH DEARBORN-ST., WITH 16 rooms. Suitable for a boarding house. $80 per month.

TO RENT—ON THE WEST SIDE, A COTTAGE with five rooms and water. 445 Fourth-st., between Reuben and Paulina-sts.

TO RENT — A LARGE STORE-ROOM AND boarding house, on West Lake-st., and four good houses near Union Park. Call at Room 2, 112 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK, WITH BASEment, new furnace, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, and extra lot, at 172 Warren-av.; $800 per year. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, AT 228 Brick house, two-story and basement, 10 rooms, modern improvements, on or before May 1. Inquire at 225 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—BRICK DWELLING 132 TWENTY-first-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs., in thorough repair; elegant finish, every modern improvement. Also 12 Twenty-fifth-st., with gas fixtures; now being painted. Apply at Room 8, over 48 Clark-st.

TO RENT—NO. 425 INDIANA-AV., WITH FURNIture; house has 12 rooms and all the modern improvements, and is strictly first-class; good barn; rent, $1,800 per year. Two permits, apply to MEAD & COE, 124 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 173 NORTH STATE-ST., CORNER of Superior, two-story frame, with brick basement; 10 rooms; possession May 1. MEAD & COE, 124 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AT HUBBARD-ST., HOUSE on West Madison-st., also houses on Third-av., and Rooms on State-st. W. WALLER, 35 Lombard Block.

TO RENT—278 AND 280 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR THE Lake. Seven rooms each. Rent $25 per month. Apply in the afternoon to B. M. CALLENDER, 287 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING 334 WABASH-AV., south of Harrison-st. Nine rooms. J. M. OUTLER [illegible]

TO RENT—THE TWO FOUR-STORY BRICK [illegible] 26 Illinois-st., east of Rush. Apply to WALTER BUTLER, Room 2, Smith & Nixon Building, 166 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY frame house No. 1168 Prairie-av. Nine rooms, bath-room, and all modern improvements. Rent, $75. Apply to WALTER BUTLER, Room 2, Smith & Nixon Building, 166 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—BY WEST, AUSTIN & OTTAWAY, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, Reynolds' Block. Houses, 134 Vincennes-av., near Clark. Immediate possession can be had. $40. North LaSalle-st.—3 rooms, $400. Prairie-av., brick house, Calumet-av., and Twenty-fourth-st. $75. 238 Division-st., modern improvements, $600. Furniture can be bought or rented with this house. All new.

TO RENT—NORTH DEARBORN-ST., N. W. CORner of Indiana, a three-story and basement, brick house, with all modern improvements. Possession given on May 1st. Apply to BRYAN LATHROP, Real Estate Office, 80 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF HOUSES IN COTTAGE Grove and vicinity, at from $15 to $40. T. B. FITCH & CO., 152 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ON CARROLL-ST., TWO BLOCKS north of Union Park, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 174; will be rented low to a very desirable tenant. Also, for rent No. 179 North LaSalle-st., with 7 rooms; will rent it cheap to a small family. Rent, $40. Possession at once. EARD & HANN[illegible], 24 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE. INQUIRE at 582 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY FURNISHED hotel Evanston House. No. 3 Evanston. The owner wishes to board with the family. Good references required. Inquire at Room 28, No. 96 Clark-st.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF HOUSES to rent. We want some cheap houses for customers. L. WING & CO., 123 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 417 MICHIGAN-AV. INQUIRE from 10 to 12 m.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE—8 rooms, grass plat, garden and stable. $300. Warren-av., near Western-av., one block from cars. 142 Madison-st., Room 6.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, NEAR UNION PARK, a large, nicely furnished east front room, with two large closets, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. No other boarders. House has all modern improvements. Location and surroundings beautiful, large grounds, the front, one block from street cars. Board, if desired. Terms made to suit. Please address WEST SIDE, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO A PARTY WHO WILL BUY THE furniture of the present occupants, a nicely furnished, pleasant room, over store, near corner of State and Lake-sts., suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply to CASHIER, 45 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS in the brick building No. 128 Illinois-st., near North Clark; with the city water. Each floor is suitable for a family. Apply in the store, 128 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE AND En suite, at Room 49 Portland Block, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE for one gentleman, at 42 Third-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS, cheap. Apply at Room 61 Major Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH closets, bath, etc.; house first-class; also barn to rent. 142 Third-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room for two, with or without board, at 91 Third-av.; terms very low.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD SIZE HOUSE, on West Side, near Union Park, with all modern improvements; below $600. Address A B, 17 Exchange-place.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY PERSON HAVING a first-class cottage of six rooms, in good location, can find a permanent, careful and responsible tenant from May 1, by addressing Geo. H W, Tribune office, stating exact location.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS ON North Side, south of Ohio and east of Clark-st., by a prompt paying tenant. Address, stating terms and location, I E R, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE, 8 to 10 rooms, water, &c., south of Sixteenth and east of State-st. Rent not to exceed $50 per month. Address GOODRICH, care Letter Carrier 18.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE WITH YARD, garden, and barn. Location must be good and terms low. Will pay in good order with five bedrooms. ALFRED JAMES, 114 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SHOW WINDOW AND desk room within four blocks of Court House; South Clark or State-st. preferred. Address DESK, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires a room or room and board in private family, where there are no boarders, in a house centrally located. References furnished. Address, stating terms, etc., J McC, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, an unfurnished room, without board, from May 1, on the North Side. Those having such may address, stating terms, D A K, Post Office Box 524.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MAN, A nice furnished room, without board, in a private family, on the North Side, from May 1. Best of references given and required. Address, stating terms, KIM, Drawer 6873, Post Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY RESPONSIBLE PARties, a house containing 14 to 20 rooms, suitable for a first-class boarding house, South Side, north of Eighteenth-st., east of State; or North Side, south of Ontario, east of Clark.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS for cottages. If parties having such will bring us keys, we can rent them at once. SHORES & FINLEY, 151 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, south of Twelfth-st. Address WAYNE, stating rent and location, Tribune office.

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONary, hoisting, and marine, 4 to 50-horse; Pay's trip hammer; Freeman's improved burr stone mills; also threshing engines. H. M. AMES, 20 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BLANDY'S PATENT PORTABLE engines, Blandy's farm engines, Blandy's circular saw mills, Blandy's stationary engines, grist mills, mill machinery, saws, belting, &c. H. & F. BLANDY, 20 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—TWO TUBULAR BOILERS FROM 12 to 14 feet by 42 to 50 inches. Also a 20 to 25-horse power engine. If not second-hand, if in good condition. Address K, 123 Chicago-av.

## TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LOTS ON LAKE-ST., NEAR SHELdon-st., on favorable terms. J. F. STARR, 124 Randolph-st., Room 6.

TO LEASE—LARGE, PLEASANT, VALUABLE farm [illegible] Apply at 149 Madison-st., Room 6.

## INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A TEACHER BY TWO GENTLEMEN [illegible]

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, [illegible]

## TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK building, 261 South Water-st. Four-story and basement brick building, 251 South Water-st. Store 227 West Randolph-st. Four-story and basement brick building, 187 South Water-st. Five-story and basement brick building, 273 South Water-st. Four-story and basement brick building, 109 Lake-st. Four-story marble front building, 107 Lake-st. Five-story and basement building, 72 and 74 Wabash-av. Store 85 Michigan-av. Four-story and basement brick building, 277 East Madison-st. [illegible] 28 Dearborn-st. Apply to SAMPSON & DREW, Real Estate Agency, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK BUILDING NOS. 175 and 177 Wabash-av., next to Marsh Dorn, suitable for any business requiring large room and plenty of light. BROWN BROTHERS, 166 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 189 SOUTH WATER-ST., and store No. 12 Stiles-st. Apply to SAMPSON & [illegible], 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE ON WEST WASHington-st., and fixtures. Fine chance for bakery, meat market or grocery. Cheap. Building on East Monroe-st., suitable for manufacturing or large boarding house. BROWN BROS., 166 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FIRST CLASS DOCK—SUITABLE for lumber, coal or yard, on the south side of South Branch, corner of Halsted-st., with good railroad connections. Apply to D. KREIGH & CO., 128 LaSalle-st., Union Buildings.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 29 LAKE-ST., 5 STORIES and well lighted basement. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 114 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE BASEMENT AND SECOND story of No. 212 South Water-st., to rent cheap. Possession given 1st of May, or sooner if required. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—THE DOUBLE (40 FOOT FRONT) store Nos. 42 and 44 Dearborn-st., with or without the basement offices and lofts now attached thereto. Apply to JOHN DEKOVEN, Cashier N. W. National Bank, No. 1 Chamber of Commerce, Washington-st., corner LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ALL THE STREET ENDS ABUTTING upon the river and its branches. Bids will be received for same at Room 5 Court House, until April 12, 1870. GEO. TAYLOR, City Comptroller.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE NOS. 11 AND 13 Lake-st. Rent. Good light, and very desirable location. Apply on premises, or address Drawer 6881.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE FIVE-STORY iron front store No. 205 Randolph-st., 27x125 feet. FERNANDO JONES, No. 63 Clark-st.

TO RENT—NO. 71 SOUTH WATER-ST. NOW OCcupied by Messrs. Parsons & Hankey. Inquire of BALLENTINE, LAWRENCE & CO., No. 164 Washington-st., Room 25, first floor.

TO RENT—A 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING, LIGHT basement, iron shutters, suitable for manufacturing purposes or storage; and also stable, north of Monroe-st., and between LaSalle and Wells-sts. Inquire of DURLEY & TYRRELL, 69 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE 2D, 3D, 4TH AND 5TH FLOORS and basement of No. 27 South Water-st. Good entrance. Apply to DAVIS BROS., 22 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NO. 64 LA SALLE-ST., SUITABLE FOR a banking office, having a good vault. RUMSEY, BRO. & CO., 110 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—DOUBLE OFFICE OVER 48 LA SALLE-st., formerly occupied by Chase Brothers; has large book vault. RUMSEY, BRO. & CO., 110 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FINE FRONT OFFICE OVER NO. 66 LaSalle-st. RUMSEY, BRO. & CO., 110 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE STORE ON STATE-ST., near Monroe; 160 feet deep. Possession immediately. Inquire, for 3 days, at 178 State-st.

TO RENT—A VERY NICE STORE AND DWELLing, the best place on the West Side for fancy dry goods store. H. KENNEDY & CO., Real Estate Agents, 181 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES CORNER STATE AND Twentieth-sts., two rooms. Will rent singly or together. Also, house 108 Twentieth-st., with 8 rooms, cellar, &c. $30 per month. S. W. PACKARD, 137 Randolph-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY MARBLE FRONT store No. 27 Michigan-av. Basement light and dry. Apply to HASKELL & BARKER, 73 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICE ROOMS, ONE FURnished, at 106 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, STORE 161 WASHINGton-st., near Clark; also store, and in first class location. C. & WALLER, 35 Lombard Block.

TO RENT—STORE 161 MONROE-ST., NEAR Clark-st., with four stories above and basement. It will be rented for a wholesale or manufacturing business. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—AND BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, fixtures, everything pertaining to a bakery for sale—store No. 708 West Madison-st. D. COLE & SON, 132 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 76 AND 78 LA SALLE-st., with basements. Possession May 1. Apply to F. S. HAWLEY, Office Nos. 45 and 46 Reynolds' Block.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE MARble front building Nos. 168 and 170 Washington-st., east of Wells, at reasonable rates. MEAD & COE, 124 Washington-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—I WISH TO sell my fine new two-story building, together with a well selected stock of dry goods and groceries, in the flourishing town of Rudd, Floyd County, Iowa, on the Yankton Division of the M. & St. P. R. R. The opportunity is one seldom to be met with and a good business man will be sure of a fine and prosperous business, as the country around is the richest and best in the State, and now filling up very fast with the most enterprising and intelligent inhabitants. There will be a great deal of building going on in the village the coming season, and that alone would give a good business. For further particulars apply, after 15th of April, to the owner, A. BLENNERHASSETT, Rudd, Floyd County, Iowa.

A BILLIARD SALOON FOR SALE. INQUIRE AT 344 South State-st. A bargain to be made; owner intends to leave the city.

A PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE, containing over twenty rooms. Room for the people for eight well-furnished rooms to be rented out. Located on a principal business street. For particulars address, for eight days, X B, Tribune office.

A FLOURISHING CIGAR STORE AND NEWS Depot for sale, making fully $100 per month. A rare chance. BALDWIN DAVIS, 148 Madison-st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED DRESS AND CLOAKmaking rooms for sale, or exchange for unimproved property, horse and buggy, or good piano. Location central, with cheap rent. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address MRS. G W, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD SAFE BUSIness—I will sell the whole or part of my lumber works, to be removed in two or three weeks, as we require all the space they occupy for the manufacture of our iron works. Will exchange for farm lands or city property. For further information apply to this firm very cheap. FERGUSON BROS., Proprietors, corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO PURCHASE A well-furnished boarding house of 10 persons, can obtain such at exceedingly low terms by applying on the premises, 269 Wabash-av. Rent of house low, full of good boarders. Will be sold for $2,500, if desired. Must be taken immediately—if taken to-day.

A CHANCE IN A THOUSAND—STOCK OF books, stationery, and variety store, of an old established business, doing a good cash business at a large profit; in a thriving town of 10,000 inhabitants; [illegible]

[illegible]

DRUG BUSINESS—A YOUNG UNMARRIED man can purchase an interest [illegible] in an established drug store in a Western city, by inquiring at 20 Market-st., Chicago.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM MERCHANT FLOUR MILL for sale, situated on the bank of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and immediately on the line of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, in the city of New Brunswick, N. J., within easy access of New York and Philadelphia [illegible] Address RARITAN STEAM MILLS, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

FOR SALE—TO PRINTERS—A COMPLETE JOB office. [illegible] Inquire at T. B. WALKER'S office, 20 South Water-st.

HALF PART OF A WELL-ESTABLISHED flour and feed store for sale on easy terms. It can be had cheap, as the present owner has other business, and has too much business to attend to. Call at 407 Archer-av.

SIX ROOMS TO RENT, SUITABLE FOR A PHOTOGRAPH [illegible]

SPLENDID CIGAR STORE FOR SALE—PRICE, $1,300, on easy terms. Apply at No. 2 Lombard Block. TURNER & HAWLEY.

SOAP FACTORY, ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS—Capacity, 35,000 lbs per week; fixtures, boilers, scales, coolers, &c. Buildings. Half interest to be sold; immediately. E. F. THOMAS & CO., 181 West Madison-st., Room 13.

THE "ROSSDALE CEMENT WORKS," SITUATED in the vicinity of Alton, Ill., with 100 acres of good land connected therewith, for sale. These works afford a rare opportunity to parties acquainted with the business, being in running order, and situated near large markets, and shipping facilities by river and rail unsurpassed. For further particulars, address MILLER & HEATH, Alton, Ill.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A dry goods and notion store. In a good location. Nine years established. Inquire at 408 State-st.

TUG-BOAT FOR SALE—WILL BE SOLD CHEAP, ¼ cash and ¾ time. E. F. DOWNING & CO., 120 Dearborn-st.

WOOD AND COAL YARD FOR SALE, WITH ALL the stock, [illegible] Inquire, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 25 Canal-st.

WOOLLEN MILL FOR SALE OR RENT—BUILDing and machinery all new. One full set. Address GEO. BARRETT, Spring Valley, Ohio.

$100—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY for $100, if sold to-day. Call on the premises, 341 West Randolph-st. Great chance for a small capital.

$300 WILL BUY ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A good paying office business. Inquire at 25 East Washington-st., Room 21.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

13 ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS with board; three minutes' walk from Post Office, between the avenues. Day boarders accommodated.

18 THIRD-AV., TWO BLOCKS FROM POST Office—Pleasant rooms, gas, closets, bath rooms, &c., with good board reduced to $5.50 per week. Day board, $4.

89 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.—A LARGE FRONT parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Also, accommodations for a few day boarders.

110 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT room or suite to rent (with board); one single room. Also, table board.

126 NORTH STATE-ST.—A FEW NICE FURnished rooms to rent, with first-class board; also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

137 EAST ADAMS-ST.—A LARGE AND PLEASant front room; also two side rooms, with board. Terms, $6 per week.

159 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can find comfortable quarters at above No.

193 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE ROOM furnished, for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, with board. Terms reasonable.

201 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF 2 OR 3 rooms to rent with board; also, rooms for gentlemen.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO LARGE rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

217 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE UNFURNISHed rooms to rent, with board. Also, table boarders accommodated.

318 WABASH-AV.—AFTER MAY 1, A HANDsomely furnished front room and bedroom on first floor to rent with first-class board; bedrooms has all modern improvements; will be rented together or separately. Also, a front bedroom on second floor. References exchanged.

366 OHIO-ST.—AN UNFURNISHED SUITE ON the second floor; also, one single room, on very reasonable terms. Location delightful, and near the lake. A few day boarders wanted.

385 WABASH-AV.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS to rent.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE HAVING A RICHLY furnished house in a very desirable neighborhood on West Washington-st., near Union Park, would board a gentleman and wife. Accommodations first-class. References given and required. Address NEWTON, Tribune office.

BOARD AND LODGING FOR THREE GENTLEmen can be obtained in a private family in a central location. Accommodations good. References exchanged. Apply to GOLDSMITH & DURLACHER, 40 Washington-st.

WABASH-AV., NORTH OF TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—Board, with two large unfurnished rooms, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address immediately, E, Tribune office.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A NICE SUITE OF FURNISHED front rooms or single room, with board, for gentleman and wife, in first-class location, on West Side, near Union Park. Price, $20 per week. Address V K C, Tribune office, with particulars.

BOARD—IN THE COUNTRY, ON THE ILLINOIS River, or in some healthy locality, [illegible]

BOARD—ONE OR TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS (upper floor) wanted by a gentleman and wife. Not over 15 minutes' walk from Post Office. Address, giving location and terms, BAGSTER, Tribune office.

BOARD—A PLEASANT SUIT OF ROOMS, WITH board, for a gentleman and wife, on the South Side, east of Clark-st. and south of Van Buren-st. [illegible]

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM, BY TWO gentlemen [illegible]

BOARD—BY A PARTY OF SIX, ON THE AVEnue, north of Van Buren-st. [illegible]

## HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—400 LABORERS, TO WORK ON THE Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, and the Kansas City and Santa Fe Railroad. Wages, $2.25 per day. Board, $4 per week. Free transportation from Kansas City. Railroad men will find plenty of work at Kansas City. [illegible] & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, AN EXperienced canvasser and collector for this city. Colored man need not apply. Address at once W F, Tribune office.

WANTED—SINGLE MEN TO RUN WAGONS. Eastern men preferred. Good reference will be required. Apply at the Ice Office of JAS. T. SMITH & CO., 9 Reynolds' Block, southwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT cook. Highest wages paid to a good man. Also, good waiters wanted at the Continental Oyster House and Dining Parlors, 75 South Clark-st., opposite the Court House.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH SOME MEANS to take an interest in a well established real estate office. Address ENERGY, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $150 IN A BUSINESS worth $3,000 a year. Apply to OTIS, Room 1, 152 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A PORTER IN GROCERY, $15 PER week; also, a clerk. For grocery store; three men as salesmen. 182 Madison-st., Room 24.

WANTED—25 SCOTCH, ENGLISH AND GERman miners for the State; highest wages paid. Railroad laborers for Kansas and Michigan, farm hands for Illinois. Lake and Rock-Island, &c., all points West and North, at reduced rates. Apply at Scandinavian Emigrant Agency, 14 North Clark, and 63 Sherman-sts.

WANTED—A CLERK, FARM HANDS AND A man with $1,000. Good chance for any business chance; apply at HJORTH & CO.'S 23 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—AT THE SOUTHERN EMIGRATION Agency, No. 5 Arcade court, farm hands for Mississippi. Transportation advanced. Railroad men for Kansas; $2.25 per day. TURNER & HAWLEY.

WANTED—CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, PORters, drivers, farm hands, and all such help furnished at Employment Agency, 102 East Washington-st., Room 22.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, A CLERK for a hotel in the country. Must be a fair penman, and a man of some experience in the business. For particulars address W H T, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK AT 541 CANAL-ST. Must be reliable. References required.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD SALESmen to sell an article used in every house. An active man can make over five dollars each day. Call at 63 South Market-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BOY FOR THE DRUG business; one speaking German preferred—at 304 State-st., at 9 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20 YEARS old, must be a good penman, quick at figures, and of genteel address, and willing to generally useful in a wholesale store. Address, in handwriting of applicant, CARRIER No. 2.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WITH $2,000 (NO others need apply) to take stock in a Mining Company paying large dividends, and salary for services. 145 Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER—a man who can bring and must have the best of references. Apply at 27 Lake-st., between 7 and 8 p. m.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL OUR GOODS on a salary of $75 to $150 per week, or on commission. A. S. ADAMS & CO., over 119½ Monroe-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO ARE WILLING TO work for their employer's interest for $12 to $15 per week, with good chance of advancement. Reference required. G. D. GRUIS & CO., over 129 Dearborn-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUGGY BODY maker, at Novelty Carriage Works, 44 Adams-st. THOMAS H. BROWNE.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GOOD MEAT COOK; A white man. Must understand the carving of cooked and uncooked meats, and the cooking of vegetables, for a hotel in the country. Address W H T, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A CRACKER bakery. To a No. 1 man liberal wages will be given. One used to the McKenzie reel oven preferred. Apply to THOMSON & TEMPLETON'S, or address BROWN & BROS., Quincy, Ill., Steam Bakery, P. O. Box 589.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Denver, Colorado; wages, $2.50 per day. Apply for particulars to R. F. CHRISTIAN, 299 East Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TWO CARRIAGE PAINTERS, ONE trimmer, and one smith. Good pay and steady employment. JONES & MARSHALL, Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED—BRASS MOULDERS FOR LIGHT, fine work only. Apply to the WESTERN STAR METAL CO., No. 17 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PAINTERS CORNER OF Hoyne and Washington-sts. BAILEY.

WANTED—A GOOD PASTRY AND MEAT cook to go to Amboy, Ill. Apply at the Metropolitan Hotel.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE LADIES OF GOOD address to canvass the city for a rapidly selling article. Apply at 416 State-st., up stairs, front room, from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—SALESWOMEN, FOR LADIES' UNderwear suits, &c. Those experienced in this department will please address Post Office Box 1275, stating age, amount of experience, where had, references, expected salary, &c., in full. None others will be considered.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMAN IN a millinery store; must be experienced and a good talker. Only those who are such and can refer to their former employers need apply. Send name, residence, and references to H, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL TO TAKE care of a babe, at 311 West Washington-st.

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DRESSMAKERS; THOSE who thoroughly understand their business. Inquire at MRS. GILBERT'S, 367 South State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FIRST-CLASS MILLINER to go to a good thriving country town, also, a first-class dressmaker. Apply immediately to GAGE BRO., 3 Lake-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR A COUNtry hotel. Address immediately W H T, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 285 NORTH STATE-ST., A GOOD kitchen girl.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO DO ALL THE housework in a private family. Protestant preferred. 112 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three persons; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Call at 168 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 161 MADIson-st., a good cook for hotel in the country, and several good girls in first class families.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; reference required. Apply after 3 p. m. at 11 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO GO 30 MILES BY rail in the country, competent to cook and wash for [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, in a private family; also a second girl used to the care of children; reference required. Apply to-day at 248 Huron-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, or Swede girl or woman, to wash and iron and do second work; none need apply unless capable of doing nice work. Apply at 315 Kankakee-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE TO TAKE care of bathing rooms, and one to laundry towels. Good wages and steady employment. Apply to BENNETT'S Bathing House, corner State and Washington-sts. None need apply without a recommendation.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. German, Norwegian or colored preferred, at 917 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID—WAGES, $3 A week. Apply at the National Hotel, corner of Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL TO DO dining room and chamber work, in a private boarding house. Apply at 148 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—3 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, 1 dining room and chamber girl, 1 cook, 2 nurse girls, 1 second girl, at MRS. WALKER'S, Room 12.

## FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY TO loan for 30, 60 and 90 days, on all good securities. Short date notes bought. Office 5 Otis Block, 102 Madison-st.

LOANS OF $10,000, 5 YEARS; $3,000, $2,000, and $1,000, and mortgages cashed. B. T. LEE, cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY, for long or short time. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 5 Metropolitan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT. COMmercial paper bought at lowest rates. LEVI WING & CO., 125 Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROPERTY. H. E. WILLIAMS & CO., northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS ON SHORT time. Wanted, two men as canvassers for a few days. Room 9 Major Block.

TO LOAN—ON COLLATERALS AND LEASEhold property in sums to suit. Mortgages and collections discounted. L. R. CARSWELL, 126 Washington-st., basement.

TO LOAN—$4,000 FOR TWO YEARS. DURHAM & MAXFIELD, Rooms 5 and 6 Prairie Farmer Building, 182 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE—$4,000 FOR THREE YEARS. Will give 10 per cent semi-annually. Security given on an unencumbered farm worth $20,000. Address E. R. HUBBELL, Hamilton, Steuben County, Ind.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$20,000 ON THE FOLlowing property [illegible]

$3,000 AND $2,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property, on 3 to 5 years' time. GEO. R. HESS, 131 Clark-st.

$5,000 OR $10,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property for a term of years. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

$10,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON 6 to 12 months' time, on good collaterals or real estate. [illegible]

$50,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND chattel securities, in sums of $200 and upwards. C. D. ALDERSON & CO., 152 Dearborn-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $500 TO $5,000, on first-class real estate securities. ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, Room 11, 122 LaSalle-st.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO MALE AND female agents to introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Outfit free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR FATHER'S House; or "The Unwritten Word," by the popular author of Night Scenes in the Bible. [illegible] Address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 16 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE. WE have a new plan for making money, and guarantee $5 to $15 per day. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—DON'T INVEST A CENT. Solicit orders for us. 25 fastest-selling articles out. $12 per day. [illegible] Catalogue and samples free. Write or call. STANFORD & CO., 15 Reynolds Block.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, NOW is the time to make money. Samples [illegible] free. Address NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING CO., Janesville, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE. $30 TO $60 per week guaranteed to either sex. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—$5,000 MALE AND FEMALE agents wanted at once to sell what every person has been needing. [illegible] E. W. CHAPPELL, 6 Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENT WANTED—A MAN TO ACT AS AGENT for hotel. Call at 27 and 29 Michigan-av.

## WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—1,800 ACRES OF land, well located, within six miles of the county seat, with some money if need be, for a residence in the city. [illegible] EDWARD H. CASTLE & CO., Real Estate Agents, 80 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SEVEN LOTS near Ravenswood for a good house on a rented lot. Address EXCHANGE, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—MY HOUSE AND two lots at the Rock Island Car Shops [illegible] Room 18, No. 90 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FARMS and farming lands for city property, real and personal. IRA BROWN & CO., 90 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CITY property for improved farms, Illinois preferred. IRA BROWN & CO., 90 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—STOCK AND FIXtures of a drug store, for city lots or lands. [illegible] J. H. HILL, 158 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$3,000 RUBBER stock [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—WILD LANDS [illegible] SHORES & FINLEY, 151 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—NO. [illegible]

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN any business. Is willing to make himself generally useful. Good reference given. Address E A, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (architect) in a firm here in Chicago as draughtsman. Address C K, 129 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SCHOOL OFFICERS—A gentleman who has had several years' experience as principal of public schools in Connecticut, desiring to establish himself at the West, solicits an engagement as principal of a graded school. Best references given. Address TEACHER, Box 122 Bridgeport, Conn.

SITUATION WANTED—I WILL PAY THE LAST ten dollars to any one procuring me a situation as porter, driver, or packer, in a warehouse or store. Can give the best references as to sobriety and honesty. Address POVERTY, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO OCCUPY A COTTAGE—A man who understands horses and gardening, with a wife, who is a first-class laundress, would like to occupy a cottage, and make himself useful. Address COTTAGE INDUSTRY, Tribune office, with references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN bartender, in an American house. Reference will be given. Address W. BAUMAN, 184 Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS druggist, from New Orleans, Can show the highest recommendations. Salary a small object. No. 31 North Clark-st., Room 1.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER BY A young man with the best of recommendations. Address O D P, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF high standing in Mercantile and Odd Fellowship, as bookkeeper, assistant, or clerk in some good house of strictly honest, industrious, and possessed of a good capital. Address W, Drawer 304.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PENMAN, and experienced cashier, and double-entry bookkeeper. Good references given. Address INDUSTRY, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF high standing in Masonry, as salesman or travelling agent. Address 12 River-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman recently arrived from Havana, where he has been engaged for six years as correspondent in one of the leading export houses of Cuba. A similar position in a banking house, counting room, or railroad office desired. Good references given. Address, for three days, Room 60, Portland Block.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (DANE) acquainted in town, wants a situation in a respectable business house. He speaks the English, French, German, and Scandinavian languages fluently, and will make himself generally useful. Good city references. Address A G, 119 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper, assistant, or cashier, or in any other capacity; is a good penman, and not afraid of work. Good references. Address O H, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by a young man well posted in the clothing business, and has some experience in the dry goods business; not afraid to work, and will accept a moderate salary to commence with. Good city references. Address T H, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GROCERS—BY A young man of good address, with 3 years experience. Address R. PROVSELL, Sauce House, corner Canal and Randolph-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXperience and thorough business habits desires employment, either as out-door agent or clerk. Is qualified to travel. Address SKELLY, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK or porter, is a good packer-marker and rapid penman. First-class reference. Address W J F, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GARDENER WHO is well acquainted with the business, especially in the culture of flowers and vegetables. Good references. Address J C J, Tribune office, for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GRIST AND FLOUR-ing miller. Can furnish good recommendations. Have been milling in this vicinity over thirty years. Have two sons who can assist if required. Would prefer a new custom mill, where I can get land for my sons. Address A. J. GLOVER, Buchanan, Mich.

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman, who can give good references. Address HOLGER, or call, at No. 4 Chamber of Commerce.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHMAN; A steady young man; speaks English, and am willing to be useful. Address 123 Dearborn-st., shoe store.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR night watchman. Can be well recommended as to steadiness, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for three days, R, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO work in house or garden or to take care of horses. Address J H, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY wishes to learn clerking in a store, or to write in an office. Address MISS FRANK, 136 South Desplaines-st.

Seamstresses, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a lady who has a sewing machine of her own, and understands cutting and fitting. Address J J, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT American lady as housekeeper, with full charge of house and family, or would take children at her own house and care for them as her own. Highest reference given. Address J. W. DEAN, 97 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY an American lady of a number of years' experience in hotels and public institutions; also competent to take charge of domestic duties in a private family. Please address HOUSEKEEPER, 28 Jackson-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR TWO PROTESTANT girls with the highest recommendations. They prefer working in one family. Have been good cooks; also, at MRS. BALKAN'S office, 136½ State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO general housework in a small private family. Apply at No. 245 East Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in a private family or boarding house. Inquire at 43 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Call to-morrow at 102 East Van Buren-st.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, WITH A little boy, as cook. Fully understands her business. Inquire at 137 East Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to do second work, and one to cook, wash and iron. Inquire at 108 South Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE, FOR A LADY about going to New York. Fully understands her business. Good references. Inquire at 144 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO KITCHEN WORK in a good family. In a small family. Good references. Address REAR, 35 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS second girl and cook, in a private family. City references. Apply at 239 State-st., second door, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A SECOND GIRL IN a private family or a boarding house. Please call before 9 a. m. 270 Michigan-av.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT publicity, and at small expense. No fee in advance. Address, with stamp, P. O. Box 182. This is the U. S. Bureau of Divorces for the U. S. [illegible]

CASH FOR OLD BOOKS IN LARGE OR SMALL lots. Don't move your books about, but send them down or leave orders to 136 East Madison-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WHITE SUITS MADE to order, and handsomely embroidered. Also, all kinds. Apply at 238 Wabash-av., corner of Hoyne.

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF OLD BROKEN, ALSO of watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, plate, old pistol, &c. Cash paid. Address [illegible]

WANTED—NOTICE—THE HIGHEST PRICES paid for second-hand furniture. Persons desiring all descriptions bought and sold. A. H. WELL, 26 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—STENCIL CUTTERS TO SEND FOR circulars, specimens of stock and tools, key tags and dies. JOHN C. HILTON, No. 1 Clark-st.

WANTED—A LADY TO BOARD IN A QUIET place where no questions are asked. Address MRS. B S, Tribune office.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS. All applicants will be required to state age, nationality, previous occupations and references. Address P. O. Drawer 6887, Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY—SHELVES, BOXES AND other fixtures for a grocery. Address S B, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPERS TO KNOW THAT J. S. BAST, Carpenter and General Jobber, attends promptly to all kinds of house repairing. Residence and shop, 22 North Wells-st. Office and residence, 83 West Hinsdale, near North Wells-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE FAMILIES. Cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing to perfection. Ladies wanting their sewing done at home, or by the day, or in any other capacity. Please address DRESSMAKER, Tribune office, or 179 Fourth-st.

WANTED—DWELLINGS—OWNERS OF HOUSES can procure good tenants by leaving descriptions and number with us. H. KENNEDY & CO., Room 1, 181 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LADIES DOING DRESSMAKING BY the day, to know that they can become expert fitters in a few hours' time, by learning to cut and fit by the Excelsior system, which fits perfectly, at Mrs. Jackson, Pattern Rooms, 33 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR REMOVING ONE OR two houses of 6 or 8 rooms, near the corner of Washington and Union-sts. BROWN BROS., 166 Monroe-st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, slide seats, top and open buggies, Concords, two-seat Democrat wagons, etc., cheap, at HILL'S Repository, 63 Market-st.

FOR SALE—A BLOODED BAY STALLION, 5 years old, kind and gentle in every particular; weighs 1,050 pounds. E. S. HANSON, 632 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGY—NEW LAST FALL cost $225. Will sell for $150. Call at 149 South Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF family carriages [illegible] MARTIN'S CARRIAGE FACTORY, 26 and 28 Kinzie-st.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BARRELS, BARRELS, BARRELS—A large quantity of beer barrels in good order, very cheap. Apply to HUGH RITCHIE, 21 Grand Haven-st., just east of Huck's Brewery.

FOR SALE—HAY, HAY—BY THE BALE, CAR-load or vessel-load, at Nos. 130 and 132 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HAY, HAY—BY THE BALE, CAR-load or vessel-load, at a moment's notice. Nos. 130 and 132 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR STANDARD SIZE Phelan billiard tables, with balls, cues, racks, &c. EUGENE LANGLEY'S Auction Store, 176 East Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT COST OR LESS, 100 SET CROquets of the very best finish and style, in single sets, or by wholesale, at 104 Lake-st. R. O. CRITTENDEN'S commission store, 150 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS AND SHELVING SUITable for any ordinary sized store-room. Apply at 48 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS; $100 cash; rent only $15. Apply, for three days, at Room 21, Merchants' Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—STEAM TUG PROPELLER, NEW and reasonable. Inquire of S. M. MILLARD, Room 6, 119 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500 STOCK IN A FIRST-CLASS investing company at a bargain. Party must leave the city. [illegible]

FOR SALE—EARTH SUITABLE FOR GARDENS. [illegible] Call at 168 South Peoria-st.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A HANDsome and convenient house [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT GIVING UP housekeeping [illegible] FURNITURE, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A HOUSE OF 11 rooms, full [illegible] Address H. CHESTER, P. O. Box 529.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SMALL LOT OF HOUSEhold furniture [illegible] Address HART, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FURNITURE FOR several eight room houses [illegible] Address W G H, Tribune office.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER, FOR $150. [illegible] W. GASPER.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A FIVE-OCTAVE parlor organ [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO [illegible]

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT PARLOR [illegible]

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEWS AND MADAM [illegible]

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR [illegible]

## WASHINGTON.

### Slow Progress in the House on the Tariff Bill.

### Proposed Modification of the Act Relative to Tonnage Duties.

### Provisions of the New Postal Treaty with North Germany.

### Dr. Hayes Appears as Hall's Competitor for Arctic Honors.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The question of sending another expedition into the Arctic regions has taken a new and unexpected turn. Captain Hall has been here two months explaining his views and plans. He asks nothing for himself, but wants the government to furnish a vessel and pay the men who will go with him, and has made arrangements with the Coast Survey and Smithsonian Institute to take two or three scientific gentlemen. His seven years' experience in the Arctic regions, and the success which has attended his labors, put him in the front rank of explorers, and point him out as the man to take charge of an expedition, if one is sent. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee fully considered the matter, and agreed unanimously to the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Sherman. The House Appropriation Committee had also considered it informally, and favorably. At this moment, Dr. Hayes drops down here and proposes to avail himself of what Captain Hall has done. He asked a hearing before the Senate committee to-day, and, of course, got it. He made a speech, in which he set up that he was the original Jacobs of Arctic explorations, and that he, and not Captain Hall, ought to be put in command of the proposed expedition. He has had three years' experience in that kind of work. He has begged the Appropriation Committee to hear him, and Monday next is set as the time. How things will come out no one can guess, but there is a good deal of comment on the manner in which Dr. Hayes has thrust himself into the matter.

The point of order raised by Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, to-day, in regard to the duration of the morning hour, will, if sustained, have an important effect upon the business of the House. Mr. Cullom insisted that it was only through custom that the morning hour had come to be regarded as only sixty minutes, and called attention to the language of the rule and the parliamentary rulings and practice twelve and fifteen years ago as proving that the intention of the rule and former action under it was to continue the morning hour at each daily session until interrupted by a vote of the majority to take up business on the Speaker's table or to go into Committee of the Whole. The Speaker, while disposed to decide in favor of Cullom's position, was desirous of having the views of the House on so important a departure from a custom of long standing, and it was finally agreed to postpone action until Tuesday next, and then the Speaker will probably uphold Cullom, and let the House express its sense upon the subject by an appeal. The effect of the new ruling would be to enable the House to go on throughout the day if it choose and finish any important matter reported by committees, and if necessary to continue through a second day also, thus exhausting the whole time allowed under the rules to each committee, and enabling it to work through a great deal of its business without the interference of other subjects. The general opinion is that the work of the House will be greatly facilitated by such interpretation of the rules.

CLAIM ALLOWED.

Among the bills favorably reported to-day in the Senate was one giving $44,[illegible] to Cowan & Dickerson, of Knoxville, for 250 bales of cotton seized by General Burnside in November, 1863, and used in making defences about Knoxville against Longstreet.

CLEVELAND WATER WORKS.

Cleveland can have its water works, as the Senate Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to the House bill allowing a crib to be built in Lake Erie, and it will go through as soon as it comes up.

EXEMPTION FROM TONNAGE DUTIES.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day agreed to bring in a measure for the relief of the shipping interests. It repeals all tonnage duties on American vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

SAN DOMINGO.

Butler's joint resolution for the annexation of San Domingo was against the wishes of the President. Butler went up to the White House two weeks ago and offered to introduce it, but the President urged him not to do so.

AMENDE HONORABLE.

Quite a stir was created in the House, to-day, by Butler, in the course of the five minutes' debate in the Committee of the Whole, suddenly turning to Schenck, and saying that he desired to retract the charges he had made against the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, at the beginning of this Congress. He had promised to investigate Schenck, and had done so, and found him innocent, and he desired to make a retraction before the House. Mr. Schenck seemed puzzled at this offer of a certificate of character from such a source, given after a long and patient private investigation of his affairs, but at the close of Butler's statement, he accepted the apology in the spirit in which it was given.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

EXEMPTION FROM TONNAGE DUTIES.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Committee of Ways and Means to-day agreed to recommend the following additional section to the Tariff bill: That the imposing a tonnage duty on ships, vessels or steamers shall not hereafter be construed to apply to any ship, vessel or steamer belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States trading and arriving from ports of the United States or sailing from one port or port within the United States to another port or ports within the United States.

THE RICHMOND MUNICIPAL IMBROGLIO.

Hon. Wade Wilson and Judge John Meredith, in behalf of Ellison, and ex-Governor Wise and Wells, in behalf of Chahoon, have arrived here, to argue the Richmond municipal case before Chief Justice Chase in Chambers. The question is on the jurisdiction of Judge Underwood in the premises, and affects relatively other parts of Virginia.

INCREASE OF PAY ASKED FOR MAIL SERVICE.

Senator Fenton and Representative Van Wyck have been before the Postmaster General to obtain an increase of pay for mail services to the Erie Railroad Company, upon their own application.

RETIRED.

Brevet Brigadier General Sidney Burbank, Colonel United States Army, unassigned, having served over forty consecutive years, is, by direction of the President, retired from active service, to take effect May 1.

RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Senate Naval Committee have agreed not to act on any petitions for the restoration of naval officers from the retired list to active service, unless on recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

Before leaving Washington, this morning, the President signed the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the Oneida disaster.

POSTAL TREATY WITH NORTH GERMANY.

The new postal treaty with the North German Union, which takes effect July 1, reduces the single rates on prepaid letters via England, to 10 cents, and via Bremen or Hamburg to 7 cents; unprepaid letters pay double rates. Newspaper rates are unchanged, but must be prepaid.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain John E. Blaine, of Pennsylvania, brother of Speaker Blaine, is appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

THE NATIONAL BANK REPORT.

The reports of the National Banks in response to the recent call of Comptroller Hubbard, came in slower than usual, owing to the change in the day of the week upon which they are required to be made, which is Thursday instead of Saturday, as heretofore.

THE RICHMOND MUNICIPAL IMBROGLIO.

After the adjournment of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Chase gave a hearing to the counsel in the Richmond mayoralty difficulty. Judge Meredith, of the counsel for Ellison, moved to dissolve the injunction granted by Judge Underwood against Ellison and his associates. Ex-Governors Wells and Wise argued on the opposite side. The argument was continued by Mr. Nelson, of the counsel for Ellison, and other counsel already named for the rival Mayors. The Chief Justice took the case under advisement.

SAN DOMINGO.

General Butler endeavored to get in a joint resolution, to-day, to annex the Republic of Dominica, but objection was made by the Democrats.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The Postal Committee of the Senate decided today not to act on bids for subsidizing lines of ocean steamers, except where it related to carrying the mails. The bill for a line of steamers between San Francisco and Australia, which was before the committee, was referred to the Commerce Committee, in accordance with the above decision.

FREMONT'S RAILROAD.

General Fremont made an argument before the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee last night in favor of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Company, of which he is President. The committee are rather favorably disposed towards the road, inasmuch as it does not seek for any subsidy.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, had a hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in favor of striking out the name of Captain Hall from the joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for an Arctic expedition, and leaving it to the person who fits out the best and earliest expedition for the voyage.

HARBORS AND PORTS.

The House Commerce Committee, to-day, heard Ben. Butler, and others, make arguments in favor of appropriations for river and harbor improvements. They also agreed to report a bill creating San Diego, Texas, a port of entry.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means will, to-morrow, consider the Funding bill.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

The House Committee on Commerce has agreed to report favorably the bill authorizing the establishment of water gauges, and the taking of daily observations at principal points on the Mississippi River, and six principal tributaries.

WYOMING ITEMS.

General C. M. Lee, of Wyoming Territory, made an argument to-day, before the House Committee on Territories in favor of the resolution encouraging the Big Horn mining expedition. Charges have been filed here against the official integrity of Church Howe, Marshal for Wyoming Territory.

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

LEVEE BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to secure a uniform and more perfect system of levee for the reclamation and protection of alluvial lands in the Mississippi Valley from overflow. It provides for a grant of public lands of six sections per mile of levee constructed to the Mississippi Valley Levee Company, on condition that the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri, or either of them, shall contract with said company for the construction of levees.

THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the first section of twenty miles of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad was passed.

AND INDIANS VOTERS?

A concurrent resolution, directing inquiry into the effect of the Fifteenth Amendment upon Indians, was adopted.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims, to hear and determine the suit of the city of Carondelet vs. the United States.

CLEVELAND WATER WORKS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill declaring the consent of Congress to the erection of a crib in Lake Erie by the city of Cleveland for the protection of an inlet for water works about to be constructed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue construction bonds, securing the same by mortgage, [illegible]

[illegible]